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DESPATCHES

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AND

GENERAL ORDERS

ANNOUNCING

THE VICTORIES

ACHIEVED BY

THE ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ

OVER

THE SIKH ARMY

AT

Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, & Sobraon,

IN

DECEMBER, 1845, & JANUARY & FEBRUARY, 1846.

L O N D O N :

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1846.



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for	

DESPATCHES,

&c. &c.

From the Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee of the East-India Company, dated Camp, Ferozepore, December 31, 1845.

EXTRACT.

THE Sikh army, in large numbers, commenced crossing the Sutlej on the 11th, and, after investing Ferozepore on one side, took up an intrenched position at the village of Ferozeshah, about ten miles in advance of Ferozepore, and about the same distance from the village of Moodkee.

In this camp the enemy had placed one hundred and eight pieces of cannon, some of large calibre, with a force exceeding 50,000 men, for the purpose of intercepting the approach of the British force moving up from Umballa to the relief of Ferozepore, which had been thus treacherously attacked, without provocation or declaration of hostilities.

I had ordered, on the 8th instant, that portion of our army posted at Umballa for defensive purposes

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to move up on the 11th; and after a rapid march of 150 miles, it reached Moodkee on the 18th, where, on the evening of the same day, it repulsed an attack of the Sikh army, and captured 17 guns. On the following day the army was concentrated at Moodkee, and, on the 21st, moved by its left on Ferozepore; and having on the march formed its junction at half past one o'clock with 5,000 men and 21 guns, under Major-General Sir John Littler, which had moved from Ferozepore that morning, the Commander-in-Chief formed the army in order of battle, and attacked the enemy's intrenched camp, and on that evening and the following morning captured 70 pieces of artillery, taking possession of the enemy's camp, with large quantities of ammunition and war-like stores.

These successful and energetic operations have been followed by the retreat of the Sikh army to the other side of the Sutlej; the British army being now encamped between Ferozepore and the fords of the Sutlej.

You will not fail to observe, that these important and brilliant successes have been achieved by that portion of our army posted at and in advance of Umballa for defensive purposes; and that our forces from Meerut and other stations from the rear, ordered to move up at the same time, are in reserve, and will reach this neighbourhood between the 5th and the 9th of January.

I have the honour to inclose two reports from the

Commander-in-Chief, detailing the admirable manner in which these important duties have been performed ; and I am convinced the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, in concurrence with Her Majesty's Government, will highly appreciate the eminent services rendered by the Commander-in-Chief, and by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Indian army.

The Commander-in-Chief has successfully accomplished every object I had directed him to effect for the relief of Ferozepore, and the protection of these British states. No accident or failure has occurred during the complicated operations of a combined movement ; and our army, whether for defence or attack, has shewn, as heretofore, that its power is irresistible.

*From General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart, G.C.B., the
Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, to the
Governor-General of India.*

*Head Quarters, Army of the Sutlej,
Camp, Moodkee, Dec. 19, 1845.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

It would be a superfluous form in me to address to you a narrative of the campaign which has opened against the Sikhs, and the successful action of yesterday, since you have in person shared the fatigues and dangers of our army, and witnessed its efforts and privations, but that my position at its head

renders this my duty ; and it is necessary, from that position, I should place these events on record, for the information of all Europe as well as of all India.

You, Sir, know, but others have to be told, that the sudden and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs, by crossing the Sutlej with the great proportion of their army, with the avowed intention of attacking Ferozepore in time of profound peace, rendered indispensable, on our side, a series of difficult combinations for the protection of our frontier station, so unjustifiably and so unexpectedly menaced.

From the advanced and salient situation of Ferozepore, and its vicinity to the Sikh capital, its defence against a sudden attack became a difficult operation. It was always possible for the Sikh Government to throw a formidable force upon it before one sufficiently numerous could on our side be collected to support it: but when, upon the 11th instant, it became known at Umballa, where I had established my head-quarters, that this invasion had actually taken place, the efforts to repel it followed each other in rapid succession ;* notwithstanding I had the fullest confidence in Major-General Sir John Littler, commanding at Ferozepore, and in the devotedness and gallantry of the troops occupying it.

The troops from the different stations in the Sirhind division were directed to move by forced marches upon Busseean, where, by a most judicious

* Sic in orig.

arrangement, you had directed supplies to be collected, within a wonderfully short space of time.

The main portion of the force at Loodiana was withdrawn, and a garrison thrown into the little fortress there. From this central position, already alluded to, both Loodiana and Ferozepore could be supported, and the safety of both places might be considered to be brought, in some measure, within the scope of the contingencies of a general action to be fought for their relief. All this is soon related; but most harassing have been the marches of the troops in completing this concentration. When their march had been further prolonged to this place, they had moved over a distance of upwards of 150 miles in six days, along roads of heavy sand; their perpetual labour allowing them scarcely time to cook their food, even when they received it, and hardly an hour for repose, before they were called upon for renewed exertions.

When our leading corps reached Wudnee, a small jaghire of the late Maharajah Shere Singh, its garrison shut the gates of the fort against them; and, as our battering guns were far in the rear, it was determined to reserve it for future chastisement, and we remained content with compelling the village to furnish supplies (it could, however, provide little, except for our over-worked cattle), under pain of enduring a cannonade and assault; this it did, without the necessity of firing a shot.

When we reached Wudnee, it was evident that

the force before Ferozepore felt the influence of our movements, as we heard that a very large portion of that force had been detached to oppose our further advance ; their feeling parties retired on the morning of the 18th before our cavalry piquets, near the village and fort of Moodkee.

Soon after mid-day, the division under Major-General Sir Harry Smith, a brigade of that under Major-General Sir John M'Caskill, and another of that under Major-General Gilbert, with five troops of horse artillery, and two light field batteries, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, of the horse artillery (Brigadier in command of the artillery force), and the cavalry division, consisting of Her Majesty's 3rd light dragoons, the body-guard, 4th and 5th light cavalry, and 9th irregular cavalry, took up their encamping-ground in front of Moodkee.

The troops were in a state of great exhaustion, principally from the want of water, which was not procurable on the road, when, about three P.M. information was received that the Sikh army was advancing ; and the troops had scarcely time to get under arms, and move to their positions, when the fact was ascertained.

I immediately pushed forward the horse artillery and cavalry, directing the infantry, accompanied by the field batteries, to move forward in support. We had not proceeded beyond two miles, when we found the enemy in position. They were said to consist of from 15 to 20,000 infantry, about the same force

of cavalry, and forty guns. They evidently had either just taken up this position, or were advancing in order of battle against us.

To resist their attack, and to cover the formation of the infantry, I advanced the cavalry under Brigadiers White, Gough, and Mactier, rapidly to the front, in columns of squadrons, and occupied the plain. They were speedily followed by the five troops of horse artillery, under Brigadier Brooke, who took up a forward position, having the cavalry then on his flanks.

The country is a dead flat, covered at short intervals with a low, but, in some places, thick jhow jungle, and dotted with sandy hillocks. The enemy screened their infantry and artillery, behind this jungle, and such undulations as the ground afforded ; and, whilst our twelve battalions formed from echelon of brigades into line, opened a very severe cannonade upon our advancing troops, which was vigorously replied to by the battery of horse artillery under Brigadier Brooke, which was soon joined by the two light field batteries. The rapid and well-directed fire of our artillery appeared soon to paralyze that of the enemy ; and, as it was necessary to complete our infantry dispositions without advancing the artillery too near to the jungle, I directed the cavalry under Brigadiers White and Gough to make a flank movement on the enemy's left, with a view of threatening and turning that flank, if possible. With praiseworthy gallantry, the 3rd light dragoons,

with the 2nd brigade of cavalry, consisting of the body-guard and 5th light cavalry, with a portion of the 4th lancers, turned the left wing of the Sikh army, and sweeping along the whole rear of its infantry and guns, silenced for a time the latter, and put their numerous cavalry to flight. Whilst this movement was taking place on the enemy's left, I directed the remainder of the 4th lancers, the 9th irregular cavalry, under Brigadier Mactier, with a light field battery, to threaten their right. This manœuvre was also successful. Had not the infantry and guns of the enemy been screened by the jungle, these brilliant charges of the cavalry would have been productive of greater effect.

When the infantry advanced to the attack, Brigadier Brooke rapidly pushed on his horse artillery close to the jungle, and the cannonade was resumed on both sides. The infantry, under Major-Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John M'Caskill, attacked in echelon of lines the enemy's infantry, almost invisible amongst wood and the approaching darkness of night. The opposition of the enemy was such as might have been expected from troops who had every thing at stake, and who had long vaunted of being irresistible. Their ample and extended line, from their great superiority of numbers, far outflanked ours; but this was counteracted by the flank movements of our cavalry. The attack of the infantry now commenced; and the roll of fire from this powerful arm soon convinced the Sikh

army that they had met with a foe they little expected; and their whole force was driven from position after position with great slaughter, and the loss of seventeen pieces of artillery, some of them of heavy calibre; our infantry, using that never-failing weapon, the bayonet, whenever the enemy stood. Night only saved them from worse disaster, for this stout conflict was maintained during an hour and a half of dim starlight, amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which yet more obscured every object.

I regret to say, this gallant and successful attack was attended with considerable loss: the force bivouacked upon the field for some hours, and only returned to its encampment after ascertaining that it had no enemy before it, and that night prevented the possibility of a regular advance in pursuit.

I beg to congratulate you, Right Honourable Sir, on this first defeat of our invaders by the army I have the honour to command. The perseverance by which success was attained you personally witnessed; and the troops, I am sure, felt proud of the self-devotion with which their Governor-General exposed himself to every danger amongst them. I before said that our loss has been severe; it could not be esteemed small if we had no other to record, when I mention that, towards the conclusion of the affair, Major-General Sir Robert Sale, to whom India and England are so much indebted, had his left thigh shattered by a grape shot, and that the wound has since proved mortal. Sir John M'Caskill, an old

and valued officer, who has done his country much good service, received a ball through his chest, on the advance of his division, and immediately expired. Brigadiers Bolton and Mactier, and Lieut.-Colonels Bunbury and Byrne, and other valuable officers, are amongst the wounded. These losses our country and the service will deplore, but not consider un-availing, when Ferozepore shall be rescued from the invader, and the insult to our territory and rule fitly punished.

I have every reason to be proud of, and gratified with, the exertions of the whole of the officers and troops of this army on this arduous occasion; with the conduct and dispositions of the Generals of Divisions, the Brigadiers of the several arms, the General, Personal, Divisional, and Brigade Staff, and the Commanding Officers of regiments; but this despatch is necessarily completed in the utmost haste, and in the midst of most important operations,—I must, therefore, reserve to a future opportunity the pleasing task of bringing especially and by name to the notice of Government the particular merits of individual officers.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my deep sense of obligation to the heads of the two principal departments,—Major-General Sir James Lumley was unfortunately prevented by severe sickness from taking part in the active duties of this great crisis,—Major Grant, Deputy Adjutant-General, therefore, supplied his place, and it is my duty

to say how ably this has been done, and how great a loss I have endured by being deprived, for the present, of his services, in consequence of two wounds which he received whilst urging on the infantry to the final and decisive attack of the enemy's batteries. Neither must I fail to record the valuable aid which has upon this, as on a former campaign, been afforded me by the Quartermaster-General Lieutenant-Colonel Garden ; his departmental arrangements demand my highest commendation. Major-General Sir Harry Smith having been appointed to the command of a division, the charge of his office, as Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces, devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, who, not only in the performance of these duties, but in every way in which assistance can be rendered in active operations, has been to me a most valuable staff officer.

I have to thank you, Right Honourable Sir, for having placed at my disposal the services of the officers of your staff, and to thank them for the valuable assistance they afforded me on this arduous day. It shall be my pleasing duty to mention them individually, with the officers of my own personal staff, in the recommendation list I shall have the honour of forwarding, at an early date, to Government.

I have, &c.

H. GOUGH, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army of the Sutlej, under the Command of His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, in the Action fought at Mood-kee, on the 18th of December, 1845.

*Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah,
26th December, 1845.*

Personal Staff—2 officers killed ; 2 officers wounded.

General Staff—1 officer killed ; 1 officer wounded.

Total—3 officers killed ; 3 officers wounded.

Artillery Division.

1st Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, 24 horses, killed ; 3 officers, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, 2 lascars, 1 syce, 18 horses, wounded.

Detachment 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery — 2 serjeants, 4 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 12 horses, killed ; 1 officer, 1 native officer, 9 rank and file, 9 lascars, 6 syces, 2 horses, wounded.

3rd Company 4th Battalion and No. 7 Light Field Battery—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 1 syce driver, 4 horses, killed ; 2 horses wounded.

2nd Company 6th Battalion and No. 9 Light Field Battery—2 rank and file, 2 syce drivers, 5 horses, killed ; 3 rank and file, 2 syce drivers, 3 horses, wounded.

Total—2 officers, 4 serjeants, 13 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 45 horses, killed ; 4 officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, 11 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 25 horses, wounded.

Cavalry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 officers wounded.

Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons—2 officers, 5 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 52 rank and file, 104 horses, killed ; 3 officers, 3 serjeants, 29 rank and file, 23 horses, wounded.

Governor-General's Body Guard—1 officer, 6 rank and file, 15 horses, killed ; 2 officers, 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers)—2 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 4 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry—8 rank and file, 22 horses, killed ; 2 officers, 1 native officer, 1 trumpeter, 15 rank and file, 15 horses, wounded.

9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry—1 havildar, 3 rank and file, 22 horses, killed ; 1 havildar, 7 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded.

Total—3 officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 71 rank and file, 164 horses, killed ; 9 officers, 1 native officer, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 70 rank and file, 63 horses, wounded.

First Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 officer killed ; 4 officers, 1 horse, wounded.

First Brigade.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—1 officer, 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, killed ; 7 officers, 4 serjeants, 121 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

47th Regiment Native Infantry—6 rank and file, killed ; 1 officer, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Second Brigade.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—1 officer, 11 rank and file, killed ; 5 officers, 5 serjeants, 87 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

42nd Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 officer, 1 havildar, 25 rank and file, killed ; 1 officer, 1 native officer, 5 havildars, 55 rank and file, wounded.

48th Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 native officer, 1 havildar, 5 rank and file, killed ; 1 native officer, 6 havildars, 28 rank and file, wounded.

Total—4 officers, 1 native officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, 69 rank and file, killed ; 18 officers, 2 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 299 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

Second Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 horse killed ; 1 officer wounded.

Third Brigade.

45th Regiment Native Infantry—1 rank and file killed ; 1 rank and file wounded.

2nd Regiment Native Grenadiers—14 rank and file killed ; 3 officers, 3 native officers, 3 havildars, 48 rank and file, wounded.

Fourth Brigade.

16th Regiment Native Grenadiers—1 native officer, 2 rank and file, killed ; 2 native officers, 7 havildars, 32 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 native officer, 17 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 4 officers, 5 native officers, 10 havildars, 81 rank and file, wounded.

Third Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 officer killed.

Fifth Brigade.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—2 rank and file killed ; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.

26th Native Light Infantry—1 havildar, 2 rank and file, wounded.

73rd Native Light Infantry—1 rank and file killed ; 1 havildar, 5 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

Sixth Brigade.

Her Majesty's 80th Foot—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed ; 1 officer, 19 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed ; 2 officers, 4 havildars, 73 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

Abstract.

Personal Staff—2 officers killed ; 2 officers wounded.

General Staff—1 officer killed ; 1 officer wounded.

Artillery Division—2 officers, 4 serjeants, 13 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 45 horses, killed ; 4 officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants, 22 syces and grasscutters, 11 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 25 horses, wounded.

Cavalry Division—3 officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 71 rank and file, 164 horses, killed ; 9 officers, 1 native

officer, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 70 rank and file, 63 horses, wounded.

1st Infantry Division—4 officers, 1 native officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, 69 rank and file, killed ; 18 officers, 2 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 299 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

2nd Infantry Division—1 native officer, 17 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 4 officers, 5 native officers, 10 serjeants or havildars, 81 rank and file, wounded.

3rd Infantry Division—1 officer, 1 serjeant or havildar, 6 rank and file, killed ; 1 officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, 73 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

Total—13 officers, 2 native officers, 15 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 176 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 210 horses, killed ; 39 officers, 9 native officers, 42 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 545 rank and file, 12 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 92 horses, wounded.

European officers, 13 ; native officers, 2, non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 192 ; syces, &c., 8 ; killed. Grand total, 215.

European officers, 39 ; native officers, 9 ; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 588 ; syces, &c., 21 ; wounded.

Grand total, 657.

Grand total of all ranks, killed and wounded, 872.

List of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Head Quarters' Staff—Major-General Sir R. H. Sale, G. C. B., Quartermaster-General Queen's troops, killed ; Major W. R. Herries, A. D. C. to the Governor-General, killed ; Captain J. Munro, killed. Major P. Grant, Deputy Adjutant-General of the army, dangerously wounded ; Captain G. E. Hillyer, A. D. C. to the Governor-General, severely wounded ; Captain H. B. Edwardes, A. D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief, slightly wounded.

Artillery Division—Captain Jasper Trower, killed ; First Lieutenant R. Pollock, killed. Captain F. Dashwood, severely wounded, since dead ; First Lieutenant C. V. Cox, slightly wounded ; First Lieutenant C. A. Wheelwright, wounded ; First Lieutenant C. Bowie, slightly wounded.

Cavalry Division Staff—Brigadier W. Mactier, severely ; Brevet Captain and Brigade Major T. L. Harrington, severely ; Volunteer Mr. A. Alexander, A. D. C. to Brigadier Gough, severely.

Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons—Brevet Captain G. Newton, killed ; Cornet E. Worley, killed. Lieutenant S. Fisher, severely wounded ; Lieutenant E. G. Swinton, severely wounded ; Lieutenant E. B. Cureton, severely wounded.

Governor-General's Body-Guard—Lieutenant W. Fisher, killed. Brevet Captain C. D. Dawkins, severely wounded ; Lieutenant G. R. Taylor, very severely wounded.

5th Light Cavalry—Major Alexander, slightly ; Lieutenant R. Christie, slightly.

First Division of Infantry.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—Captain Van Homrigh, 48th N. I. Acting A. D. C. killed. Brigadier S. Bolton, C.B. dangerously wounded ; Brigadier H. M. Wheeler, C. B. severely wounded ; Captain E. Lugard, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, slightly wounded ; Lieutenant Nicolls, Engineers, Acting A. D. C. severely wounded.

First Brigade.

H. M.'s 31st Foot—Lieutenant H. W. Hart, killed. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Byrne, severely wounded ; Captain W. Willes, dangerously wounded ; Captain T. Bulkeley, dangerously wounded ; Captain G. D. Young, dangerously wounded ; Lieutenant J. L. R. Pollard, slightly wounded ; Lieutenant J. Brenchly, mortally wounded, since dead ; Assistant-Surgeon R. B. Gahan, 9th Foot, dangerously wounded.

47th N. Infantry—1 wounded—Lieutenant J. F. Pogson, dangerously.

Second Brigade.

H. M.'s 50th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon A. Graydon, killed.
 Captain H. Needham, severely wounded; Lieutenant W. S. Carter, slightly wounded; Lieutenant J. C. Bishop, severely wounded; Lieutenant R. E. De Montmorency, severe contusion; Lieutenant C. E. Young, severely wounded.
 42nd N. Light Infantry—Lieutenant J. Spence, killed; Ensign E. Van H. Holt, slightly wounded.

Second Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—Major R. Codrington, Assistant Quartermaster-General, severely wounded.
 Second N. Grenadiers—Captain T. W. Bolton, severely wounded; Captain J. Gifford, severely wounded; Ensign A. D. Warden, severe contusion.

Third Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—Major-General Sir J. M'Caskill, K.C.B. and K.H., killed.

Fifth Brigade.

H. M.'s 9th Foot—Ensign J. Hanham, slightly wounded.

Sixth Brigade.

H. M.'s 80th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Bunbury, slightly wounded.

P. GRANT, Major, Deputy Adjutant-General
 of the Army.

Return of Ordnance captured from the Sikh Army, at the Battle of Moodkee, on the 18th of December, 1845, by the Army of the Sutlej, under the Command of His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B. Commander-in-Chief.

6 brass guns,	4 in. 6-tenths, 12 pounds.
1 brass howitzer,	6 in. 5-tenths, 6½ pounder.
4 brass guns,	4 in. 2-tenths, 9 pounds.
3 brass guns,	3 in. 6-tenths, 6 pounds.
1 brass gun,	2 in. 9-tenths, 3 pounder.

REMARKS.

Total number of guns captured, fifteen. It was impossible to compute the quantity of metal in these guns, but it was evident that they were much heavier than those of a similar calibre in the Bengal artillery.

The carriages were all in good repair, with the exception of one or two struck by our shot. The whole were destroyed, and the guns left in the fort of Moodkee.

Four more guns reported to have been dismounted by the men of the horse artillery, and left on the field from want of means to bring them away.

Geo. Brooke,
Brigadier, commanding Artillery,
Army of the Sutlej.

*From his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the
Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,
dated Camp, Ferozeshah, December 22nd, 1845.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

I have again to congratulate you on the success of our arms. A grand battle has been fought against the Sikh army at this place, and, by the blessing of Divine Providence, victory has been won, by the valour of our troops, against odds and under circumstances which will render this action one of the most memorable in the page of Indian history.

After the combat of the 18th at Moodkee, information was received the following day that the

enemy, in increased numbers, were moving on to attack us. A line of defence was taken up in advance of our encampment, and dispositions made to repel assault, but the day wore away without their appearing, and at night we had the satisfaction of being reinforced by Her Majesty's 29th foot, and the East-India Company's 1st European light infantry, with our small division of heavy guns.

I must here allude to a circumstance most favourable to our efforts in the field. On this evening, in addition to the valuable counsel with which you had in every emergency before favoured me, you were pleased yet further to strengthen my hands by kindly offering your services as second in command in my army. I need hardly say with how much pleasure the offer was accepted.

On the morning of the 21st the offensive was resumed; our columns of all arms debouched four miles on the road to Ferozeshah, where it was known that the enemy, posted in great force and with a most formidable artillery, had remained since the action of the 18th, incessantly employed in intrenching his position. Instead of advancing to the direct attack of their formidable works, our force manœuvred to their right: the second and fourth divisions of infantry in front, supported by the first division and cavalry in second line, continued to defile for some time out of cannon-shot between the Sikhs and Ferozepore. The desired effect was not long de-

layed, a cloud of dust was seen on our left, and, according to the instructions sent him on the preceding evening, Major-General Sir John Littler, with his division, availing himself of the offered opportunity, was discovered in full march to unite his force with mine. The junction was soon effected, and thus was accomplished one of the great objects of all our harassing marches and privations, in the relief of this division of our army from the blockade of the numerous forces by which it was surrounded.

Dispositions were now made for an united attack on the enemy's intrenched camp. We found it to be a parallelogram, of about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, including within its area the strong village of Ferozeshah; the shorter sides looking towards the Sutlej and Moodkee, and the longer towards Ferozepore and the open country. We moved against the last-named face, the ground in front of which was, like the Sikh position in Moodkee, covered with low jungle.

The divisions of Major-General Sir John Littler, Brigadier Wallace (who had succeeded Major-Gen. Sir John M'Caskill), and Major-General Gilbert, deployed into line, having in the centre our whole force of artillery, with the exception of three troops of horse artillery, one on either flank and one in support, to be moved as occasion required. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and our small

cavalry force, moved in second line, having a brigade in reserve to cover each wing.

I should here observe, that I committed the charge and direction of the left wing to Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, while I personally conducted the right.

A very heavy cannonade was opened by the enemy, who had dispersed over their position upwards of one hundred guns, more than forty of which were of battering calibre; these kept up a heavy and well-directed fire, which the practice of our far less numerous artillery, of much lighter metal, checked in some degree, but could not silence; finally, in the face of a storm of shot and shell, our infantry advanced and carried these formidable intrenchments; they threw themselves upon the guns, and with matchless gallantry wrested them from the enemy; but, when the batteries were partially within our grasp, our soldiery had to face such a fire of musketry from the Sikh infantry, arrayed behind their guns, that, in spite of the most heroic efforts, a portion only of the intrenchment could be carried. Night fell while the conflict was everywhere raging.

Although I now brought up Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and he captured and long retained another point of the position, and Her Majesty's 3rd light dragoons charged and took some of the most formidable batteries, yet the enemy re-

mained in possession of a considerable portion of the great quadrangle, whilst our troops, intermingled with theirs, kept possession of the remainder, and finally bivouacked upon it, exhausted by their gallant efforts, greatly reduced in numbers, and suffering extremely from thirst, yet animated by an indomitable spirit. In this state of things the long night wore away

Near the middle of it, one of their heavy guns was advanced and played with deadly effect upon our troops. Lieutenant-Gen. Sir Henry Hardinge immediately formed Her Majesty's 80th foot and the 1st European light infantry. They were led to the attack by their commanding officers, and animated in their exertions by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood (aide-de-camp to the Lieut.-General), who was wounded in the outset, the 80th captured the gun, and the enemy, dismayed by this counter-check, did not venture to press on further. During the whole night, however, they continued to harass our troops by fire of artillery, wherever moonlight discovered our position.

But, with daylight of the 22nd, came retribution. Our infantry formed line, supported on both flanks by horse artillery, whilst a fire was opened from our centre by such of our heavy guns as remained effective, aided by a flight of rockets. A masked battery played with great effect upon this point, dismounting our pieces, and blowing up our tumbrils.

At this moment, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge placed himself at the head of the left, whilst I rode at the head of the right wing.

Our line advanced, and, unchecked by the enemy's fire, drove them rapidly out of the village of Ferozeshah and their encampment; then, changing front to its left, on its centre, our force continued to sweep the camp, bearing down all opposition, and dislodged the enemy from their whole position. The line then halted, as if on a day of manœuvre, receiving its two leaders as they rode along its front with a gratifying cheer, and displaying the captured standards of the Khalsa army. We had taken upwards of 73 pieces of cannon, and were masters of the whole field.

The force assumed a position on the ground which it had won, but even here its labours were not to cease. In the course of two hours, Sirdar Tej Sing, who had commanded in the great last battle, brought up from the vicinity of Ferozepore fresh battalions and a large field of artillery, supported by thirty thousand Ghorepurras, hitherto encamped near the river. He drove in our cavalry parties, and made strenuous efforts to regain the position at Ferozeshah; this attempt was defeated; but its failure had scarcely become manifest, when the Sirdar renewed the contest with more troops and a large artillery. He commenced by a combination against our left flank; and, when this was frustrated, made such a demonstration against the captured village, as com-

pelled us to change our whole front to the right. His guns, during this manceuvre, maintained an incessant fire, whilst, our artillery ammunition being completely expended in these protracted combats, we were unable to answer him with a single shot.

I now directed our almost exhausted cavalry to threaten both flanks at once, preparing the infantry to advance in support, which apparently caused him suddenly to cease his fire, and to abandon the field.

For twenty-four hours, not a Sikh has appeared in our front. The remains of the Khalsa army are said to be in full retreat across the Sutlej, at Nuggurputhur and Tilla, or marching up its left bank towards Hurreekeeputhur, in the greatest confusion and dismay. Of their chiefs, Bahadur Sing is killed; Lal Sing said to be wounded; Mehtab Sing, Adjoodhia Pershad, and Tej Sing, the late governor of Peshawur, have fled with precipitation. Their camp is the scene of the most awful carnage, and they have abandoned large stores of grain, camp equipage, and ammunition.

Thus has apparently terminated this unprovoked and criminal invasion of the peaceful provinces under British protection.

On the conclusion of such a narrative as I have given, it is surely superfluous in me to say, that I am, and shall be to the last moment of my existence, proud of the army which I had the honour to command on the 21st and 22nd instant. To their

gallant exertions I owe the satisfaction of seeing such a victory achieved, and the glory of having my own name associated with it.

The loss of this army has been heavy: how could a hope be formed that it should be otherwise. Within thirty hours this force stormed an intrenched camp, fought a general action, and sustained two considerable combats with the enemy. Within four days it has dislodged from their positions, on the left bank of the Sutlej, 60,000 Sikh soldiers, supported by upwards of 150 pieces of cannon, 108 of which the enemy acknowledge to have lost, and ninety-one of which are in our possession.

In addition to our losses in the battle, the captured camp was found to be everywhere protected by charged mines, by the successive springing of which many brave officers and men have been destroyed.

I must bear testimony to the valour displayed in these actions by the whole of the regiments of Her Majesty's service employed, and the East-India Company's 1st European light infantry; the native force seconded in a most spirited manner their gallant conduct.

To Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, my second in command, my warmest thanks are due, not only for his personal exertions, which were conspicuous to all, but for the able assistance he afforded me through all the eventful scenes of this well-fought action. To the general and my personal staff,

I feel deeply indebted for their unceasing exertions. Major-Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John Littler, and Brigadier Wallace (who nobly fell in the hour of victory), fully realized the high expectations I had formed of their conduct as leaders of divisions.

With the brigadiers, the commandant of artillery, and the chief engineer, the commanding officers of regiments, and with the departmental staff, I was also greatly pleased; their exertions were most unremitting, and highly praiseworthy.

The reports I have received from the Generals of divisions of Infantry, the Brigadiers of Cavalry, and the Commandant of Artillery, speak in the highest terms of their respective staff; and it is my intention, as soon as possible, to forward to you, Right Honourable Sir, a list containing the names of all the officers I have just enumerated, together with the names of all those who appear to me specially to merit approbation and favour.

The hurried manner in which I am forced to collect information, and prepare these numerous details, may, I fear, cause the omission of the names of some officers well deserving of notice; but I shall not fail to send in a supplementary list when I can assure myself of their individual merits, as it would be most painful to me to feel that I had not done justice to any one of the brave men who shared with me the glories and dangers of this arduous conflict.

I beg now to mention the conduct of an illus-

trious nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the officers of his suite, Counts Greuben and Oriola, did us the honour to accompany the force during our operations. They were present at Moodkee, and in this great battle. It is with the greatest pleasure and sincerity I can bear my testimony to their gallant conduct on these occasions, worthy of the high reputation in arms of their countrymen, and of the great ancestor of one of them. I lament to add, that Dr. Hoffmeister, the medical attendant on the Count, was killed in the action of the 21st instant.

I herewith inclose the report of Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir H. Hardinge, second in command.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

H. GOUGH, General,
Commander-in-Chief,
East Indies.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army of the Sutlej, under the Command of His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G. C. B. Commander-in-Chief, in the Actions fought near Ferozeshah, on the 21st and 22nd of December 1845.

*Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah,
December 27, 1845.*

Personal Staff—2 European officers wounded.

General Staff—1 European officer killed ; 1 ditto wounded.

Total—1 European officer killed ; 3 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division.

1st Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 European officer, 7 rank and file, 3 lascars, 35 regimental horses, killed ; 4 serjeants, 28

rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 syce, 37 regimental horses, wounded.

3rd Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, 2 syces, 70 regimental horses, killed : 1 European officer, 3 serjeants, 18 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 syce, 18 regimental horses, wounded.

3rd Company 4th Battalion, Foot Artillery, with No. 7 Light Field Battery—2 rank and file, 2 regimental horses, killed ; 1 European officer, 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 16 regimental horses, wounded.

2nd Company 6th Battalion, with No. 9 Light Field Battery—1 rank and file, 1 lascar, 10 regimental horses, killed ; 1 serjeant, 3 regimental horses, wounded.

4th Company 6th Battalion, with No. 19 Light Field Battery—1 rank and file, 1 lascar, 2 syces, killed ; 1 lascar wounded.

2nd Company 7th Battalion, No. 6 Light Field Battery—2 native officers, 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 1 regimental horse, killed ; 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 1 regimental horse, wounded.

2nd and 4th Companies 4th Battalion, with Siege Guns—2 warrant officers, 2 serjeants, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 European officers wounded.

Total—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syces, 2 syces and grasscutters, 118 regimental horses, killed ; 4 European officers, 2 warrant officers, 10 serjeants, 61 rank and file, 7 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syces or grasscutters, 75 horses, wounded.

Cavalry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—3 European officers wounded.

First Brigade.

H. M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons—3 European officers, 2 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 54 rank and file, 8 officers' chargers, killed ; 6 European officers, 6 serjeants, 80 rank and file, 60 regimental horses, wounded.

8th Regiment of Light Cavalry—1 havildar, 3 rank and file, 1

officer's charger, 20 regimental horses, killed ; 1 warrant officer, 1 havildar, 7 rank and file, 12 regimental horses, wounded.
 9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry—2 native officers, 8 rank and file, 36 regimental horses, killed ; 11 rank and file, 15 regimental horses, wounded.

Second Brigade.

Governor-General's Body Guard—10 regimental horses killed ; 2 rank and file wounded.
 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry—1 havildar, 8 regimental horses, killed ; 2 rank and file wounded.
 8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry—1 rank and file, 11 regimental horses, killed ; 4 rank and file, 5 regimental horses, wounded.

Third Brigade.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry, Lancers—9 rank and file, 61 regimental horses, killed ; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.
 3rd Regiment Irregular Cavalry—3 rank and file, 17 regimental horses, killed ; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 13 rank and file, 20 regimental horses, wounded.

Total—3 European officers, 2 native officers, 4 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 78 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, 163 regimental horses, killed ; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 9 serjeants or havildars, 133 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, 112 regimental horses, wounded.

First Infantry Division.

First Brigade.

H. M.'s 31st Foot—2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed ; 5 European officers, 4 serjeants, 92 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, wounded.
 24th Regt. Nat. Infantry—1 European officer, 3 native officers, 4 rank and file, killed ; 1 European officer, 2 havildars, 24 rank and file, wounded.
 47th Regt. Nat. Infantry—9 rank and file, killed ; 2 havildars, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, wounded.

Second Brigade.

H. M.'s 50th Foot—27 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed ; 6 European officers, 5 serjeants, 3 drummers, 83 rank and file, wounded.

42nd Regt. Nat. Light Infantry—1 European officer, 2 native officers, 2 havildars, 10 rank and file, killed ; 2 European officers, 5 havildars, 4 drummers, 31 rank and file, wounded.

48th Native Infantry—1 native officer, 1 havildar, 13 rank and file, 3 officers' chargers, killed ; 2 European officers, 3 havildars, 46 rank and file, wounded.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—3 officers' chargers killed ; 2 European officers, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

Total—4 European officers, 6 native officers, 5 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, killed ; 19 European officers, 21 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 299 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

Second Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 European officers, 3 officers' chargers, killed ; 1 European officer, 1 officer's charger wounded.

Third Brigade.

H. M.'s 29th Foot—2 European officers, 1 serjeant, 67 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed ; 2 European officers, 6 serjeants, 4 drummers, 106 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

45th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 native officers, 14 rank and file, killed ; 1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 30 rank and file, wounded.

Fourth Brigade.

1st European Light Infantry—2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 43 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed ; 6 European officers, 12 serjeants, 4 drummers, 135 rank and file, wounded.

2nd Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers)—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 15 rank and file, killed ; 2

European officers, 3 native officers, 2 havildars, 43 rank and file, wounded.

16th Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers)—1 European officer, 2 havildars, 11 rank and file, killed ; 1 European officer, 5 native officers, 5 havildars, 51 rank and file, wounded.

Total—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 150 rank and file, 6 officers' chargers, killed ; 13 European officers, 9 native officers, 26 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 365 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

Third Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer killed.

Fifth Brigade.

H. M.'s 9th Foot—3 European officers, 1 serjeant, 66 rank and file, killed ; 6 European officers, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 191 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regt. Nat. Inf.—2 European officers, 1 havildar, 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, killed ; 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 42 rank and file, wounded.

73rd Regt. Nat. Inf.—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 19 rank and file, killed ; 1 native officer, 5 havildars, 30 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

Sixth Brigade.

H. M.'s 80th Foot—4 European officers, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed ; 3 European officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 52 rank and file, wounded.

Total—11 European officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 111 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed ; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 13 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 315 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

Fourth Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer, 5 officers' chargers, killed ; 2 native officers wounded.

Seventh Brigade.

Her Majesty's 62nd Foot—7 European officers, 6 serjeants, 76 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 10 European officers, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 154 rank and file wounded.

12th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 10 rank and file, killed; 4 European officers, 5 havildars, 2 drummers, 59 rank and file, wounded.

14th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 2 havildars, 12 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 5 European officers, 1 native officer, 4 havildars, 59 rank and file, wounded.

Eighth Brigade.

33rd Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file, killed; 3 native officers, 5 havildars, 1 drummer, 31 rank and file, wounded.

44th Regiment of Native Infantry—9 rank and file killed; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 14 rank and file, wounded.

54th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

Total—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 9 serjeants or havildars, 115 rank and file, 7 officers' chargers, killed; 21 European officers, 5 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 323 rank and file, wounded.

Abstract.

Staff—1 European officer killed; 3 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 118 regimental horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 warrant officers, 10 serjeants, 61 rank and file, 7 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 75 regimental horses, wounded.

Cavalry—3 European officers, 2 native officers, 4 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 78 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, 163 regimental horses, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 9 havildars, 133 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, 112 regimental horses, wounded.

- 1st Infantry—4 European officers, 6 native officers, 5 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, killed; 19 European officers, 21 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 299 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.
- 2nd Infantry—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 150 rank and file, 6 officers' chargers, killed; 13 European officers, 9 native officers, 26 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 365 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.
- 3rd Infantry—11 European officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 111 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 13 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 315 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.
- 4th Infantry—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 9 serjeants or havildars, 115 rank and file, 7 officers' chargers, killed; 21 European officers, 5 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 323 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—37 European officers, 17 native officers, 27 serjeants or havildars, 4 trumpeters or drummers, 599 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 33 officers' chargers, 281 regimental horses, killed; 78 European officers, 18 native officers, 3 warrant officers, 99 serjeants or havildars, 23 trumpeters or drummers, 1496 rank and file, 8 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 6 officers' chargers, 187 regimental horses, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Personal Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Wood, Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, severely wounded; Lieutenant F. P. Haines, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, severely ditto.

General Staff—Major A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secretary to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, mortally ditto, since dead; Brevet Captain W. Hore, Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government, killed.

Artillery Division, Divisional Staff—Captain W. K. Warner, Commissary of Ordnance, slightly wounded.

Brigade Staff—Captain M. Mackenzie, Major of Brigade, slightly wounded.

2nd Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery—Captain E. D. A. Todd, killed.

1st Troop 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery—1st Lieutenant R. M. Paton, slightly wounded.

3rd Troop 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery—1st Lieutenant P. C. Lambert, killed.

3rd Company 4th Battalion—1st Lieutenant E. Atlay, slightly wounded.

Cavalry Division.

Divisional Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Harriott, Commandant, slightly wounded ; Captain C. F. Havelock, H. M.'s 9th Foot, D. A. Quartermaster General, wounded.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel M. White, C. B., Commanding 1st Brigade, slightly wounded.

H. M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons—Brevet Captain J. E. Codd, killed ; Cornet H. Ellis, ditto ; Cornet G. W. K. Bruce, H. M.'s 16th, ditto.

Ditto—Major C. W. M. Balders, slightly wounded ; Lieutenant H. C. Morgan, severely wounded ; Lieutenant J. G. A. Burton, slightly wounded ; Cornet W. H. Orme, severely wounded ; Cornet Lieutenant J. D. White, slightly wounded ; Cornet J. Rathwell, ditto.

First Division of Infantry.

Divisional Staff—Captain E. Lugard, D. A. A. G., wounded ; Lieutenant A. J. Galloway, D. A. Q. M. G., ditto ; Lieutenant E. A. Holditch, A. D. C., ditto.

H. M.'s 31st Foot—Lieutenant J. L. R. Pollard, killed ; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Bernard, ditto.

Ditto—Major G. Baldwin, severely wounded ; Lieutenant T. H. Plaskett, severely wounded ; Lieutenant A. Pilkington, ditto ;

Ensign J. Paul, slightly wounded ; Ensign H. P. Hutton, ditto.

H. M.'s 50th Foot—Captain W. Knowles, wounded ; Lieutenant C. A. Mouat, ditto ; Lieutenant E. J. Chambers, ditto ; Lieutenant R. M. Barnes, ditto ; Ensign A. White, ditto ; Lieutenant and Adjutant E. C. Mullen, ditto.

24th Regiment N. I.—Brevet Major J. Griffin, killed.

Ditto—Ensign E. A. Grubb, wounded.

42nd Light Infantry—Lieutenant J. G. Wollen, killed.

Ditto—Lieutenant Adjutant C. W. Ford, wounded ; Ensign J. Wardlaw, ditto.

48th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant E. W. Litchford, slightly wounded ; R. C. Taylor, ditto.

2nd Division of Infantry, Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Taylor, Brigadier, wounded.

Captain J. O. Lucas, Major of Brigade, killed ; Captain J. H. Burnett, 16th N. I., ditto.

H. M.'s 29th Foot—Captain G. Molle, killed ; Lieutenant A. A. Simmons, ditto.

Ditto—Major G. Congreve, wounded ; Captain A. St. G. H. Stepney, ditto.

1st Europ. Lt. Inf.—Captain T. Box, killed ; Ensign P. Moxon, ditto.

Ditto—Captain C. Clark, severely wounded ; Captain B. Kendall, dangerously ditto ; Lieutenant D. C. T. Beatson, 14th N. I., Officiating Interpreter, severely ditto ; Lieutenant R. W. H. Fanshawe, slightly ditto ; Ensign F. O. Salusbury, severely ditto ; Ensign C. R. Wriford, slightly ditto.

2nd Regiment N. I. Grenadiers—Ensign G. A. Armstrong, killed.

Ditto—Captain T. W. Bolton, severely wounded ; Ensign W. S. R. Hodgson, slightly ditto.

16th Regiment N. I. Grenadiers—Major L. N. Hull, killed.

Ditto—Ensign J. J. O'Brien, slightly wounded.

45th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant C. V. Hamilton, wounded,

- 3rd Division of Infantry, Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel N. Wallace, Brigadier, killed.
- H. M.'s 9th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Taylor, killed ; Captain J. Dunne, ditto ; Captain J. F. Field, ditto.
- Ditto—Captain A. Borton, severely wounded ; Lieutenant A. Taylor, severely wounded ; Lieutenant J. U. Vigors, slightly wounded ; Lieutenant F. Sievwright, dangerously wounded ; Lieutenant W. G. Cassidy, dangerously wounded ; Ensign W. H. Forster, contused.
- H. M.'s 80th Foot—Captain A. D. W. Best, killed ; Captain R. Scheberras, ditto ; Lieutenant R. B. Warren, ditto ; Lieutenant G. C. G. Bythesea, ditto.
- Ditto—Major R. A. Lockhart, wounded ; Brevet Captain S. Fraser, since dead ; Lieutenant M. D. Freeman, wounded.
- 26th Light Infantry, N. I.—Lieutenant G. A. Croly, killed ; Lieutenant A. C. Eatwell, ditto.
- 73rd Regiment N. I.—Captain R. M. Hunter, killed.
- 4th Division of Infantry, Divisional Staff—Lieutenant Harvey, Aide-de-Camp, killed ; Captain J. F. Egerton, D.A.Q.M.G., wounded.
- Brigade Staff—Captain C. F. J. Burnet, Major of Brigade, slightly wounded ; Lieutenant-Colonel T. Reed, slightly ditto.
- H. M.'s 62nd Foot—Captain G. H. Clarke, killed ; Captain H. Wells, ditto ; Lieutenant T. K. Scott, ditto ; Lieutenant W. Mc'Nair, ditto ; Lieutenant R. Gubbins, ditto ; Lieutenant M. Kelly, ditto ; Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Sims, ditto.
- Ditto—Major W. T. Shortt, slightly wounded ; Captain S. W. Graves, badly ditto ; Captain C. W. Sibley, ditto ; Captain D. G. A. Darroch, slightly ditto ; Lieutenant M. J. Gregorson, badly ditto ; Lieutenant W. L. Ingall, slightly ditto ; Lieutenant A. S. Craig, severely ditto ; Ensign C. Roberts, ditto ; Ensign J. M. M. Hewitt, slightly ditto.
- 12th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel L. Bruce, very severely wounded ; Captain W. B. Holmes, severely

ditto ; Lieutenant C. B. Tulloch, very severely ditto ; Ensign J. H. C. Ewart, slightly ditto.

14th Regiment Native Infantry—Captain W. Struthers, slightly wounded ; Bt. Captain C. G. Walsh, ditto ; Lieutenant A. O. Wood, severely ditto ; Lieutenant I. H. H. Lukin, slightly ditto ; Ensign G. Weld, severely ditto.

P. GRANT,

Major, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Killed—European officers, 37 ; native ditto, 17 ; non-commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 630 ; syces, drivers, &c., 10.
—Total 694.

Wounded—European officers, 78 ; native ditto, 18 ; non-commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 1610 ; syces, drivers, &c., 12 ; warrant officers, 3.—Total, 1721.

Grand total of all ranks, killed and wounded, 2415.

Return of Ordnance captured during the Action of the 21st and 22nd instant.

Camp, Ferozeshah, 27th Dec. 1845.

No.

Gun ...	...	...	9-pounder	...	...
Howitzer	...	...	42-pounder	...	...
Gun ...	...	...	18-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	18-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	18-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	9-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	9-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	9-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	8-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	9-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	9-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	9-pounder	...	...

					No.
Gun...	...	...	18-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	9-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	9-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	18-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	8-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	8-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	8-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	6-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	9-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	12-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	...	7-pounder	...	...
ditto	...	brass	7-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	8-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	18-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	15-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	11-pounder	...	1
Howitzer	...	ditto	24-pounder	...	1
Gun...	...	ditto	3-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	iron	3-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	6-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	brass	24-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	6-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	6-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	9-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	3-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	8-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	6-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	9-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	9-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	9-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	12-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	10-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	6-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	8-pounder	...	1

					No.
Gun...	...	brass	12-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	10-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	10-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	12-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	8-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	3-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	10-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	9-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	8-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	8-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	9-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	3-pounder	...	1
Mortar	...	ditto	10-inch shell	...	1
Gun...	...	ditto	3-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	6-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	8-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	7-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	3-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	8-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	8-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	32-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	9-pounder	...	1
Mortar	...	ditto	24-pounder	...	1
Gun...	...	ditto	9-pounder	...	1
Howitzer	...	ditto	9-pounder	...	1
Gun...	...	ditto	18-pounder	...	1
ditto	...	ditto	...	...	1

Many of these guns have long Persian inscriptions on them, and very old dates; some are highly ornamented, carriages in good repair, and closely assimilating to those in use with the Bengal Artillery, the whole well fitted for post guns; the metal in these guns is much heavier than those of a similar calibre in use with the Bengal Artillery.

Two more guns were discovered at Sooltan-Khan Wallah, of which no return has yet been received.

W. K. WARNER,
Lieut. and Bt. Capt., Commissary of Ordnance.

M. McKENZIE,
Bt. Capt., Brigade Major Artillery, Army of the Sutlej.

GEO. G. DENNIS,
Brigadier of Foot Artillery, Army of the Sutlej.

GEORGE BROOKE,
Brigadier Commanding Artillery, Army of the Sutlej.

From Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., to his Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of India, dated Camp, Ferozepore, December 22, 1845.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to your Excellency that, when the army under your command had formed its junction with the forces from Ferozepore, under Major-General Sir John Littler, and was drawn up in order of battle, on the 21st instant, I proceeded with the two left brigades, commanded by Colonels Wallace and McLaren, to attack the enemy's intrenched position at Ferozeshah.

2. The line advanced with great steadiness, notwithstanding the nature of the ground, intersected

with jungle. When the troops had cleared these impediments, and had opened out into the plain, they continued to press on, without a check, under a very heavy fire of grape and musketry from the enemy's batteries, and having borne down all opposition, entered the enemy's camp, and captured the guns in their front.

3. This portion of the camp was soon after on fire, compelling the troops to desist from their attack of the remainder, and as it was now dark, the troops formed on the ground, nearly on a line with the burning camp. From that period till the morning, these brave men were exposed to an incessant fire from the enemy's guns, the darkness of the night being illuminated by the explosion of mines, tumbrils, and shells.

4. I need not dwell on the events of this night, so remarkable in military history, because your Excellency witnessed them, and with me admired the fortitude and resolution of these brave men, ready to encounter any danger, although harassed by fatigue and suffering from thirst.

5. I have personally reported to your Excellency my admiration of the conduct of H. M.'s 80th regt. and the 1st European light infantry, in obeying with alacrity the order I gave about midnight to stand to their arms and charge a battery, which bore destructively on our ranks. Lieut.-Col. Bunbury, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Wood, my aide-de-camp, led the attack, on which occasion the latter officer was wounded.

The guns were spiked, the enemy driven away with loss, and this part of our line left undisturbed for the remainder of the night. Their conduct in the preceding part of the action came more immediately under your Excellency's own observation.

6. Your Excellency, having formed the troops before daylight, led the right of the attack, intrusting the left to me. The whole line instantly advanced, and, animated by your example, carried every thing before them ; and, having traversed the camp from one extremity to the other, drew up in a perfect line, expressing by loud cheers, as we rode up the line, their conscious pride that every man had done his duty.

7. I again most cordially congratulate you on the brilliant success of the army under your Excellency's command.

8. It is now my duty to report to your Excellency that Major-General Gilbert, commanding a portion of this division of the army, gave me the greatest satisfaction.

9. Colonel Wallace fell bravely at the head of his troops.

10. Colonel McLaren led his brigade with his accustomed judgment and resolution.

11. My own personal staff having been all disabled, with the exception of one most dear to me, and who still remained by my side, I derived, on the morning of the 22nd, the most valuable aid from Lieut.-Colonel Birch, judge-advocate-general ; from

Lieut.-Col. Parsons; and from your Excellency's intelligent and brave aide-de-camp, Captain West. These officers, riding several paces in front of the line, regulated the advance, animated the men, and prevented any unnecessary firing.

12. I have great obligations, during the whole of these operations, to Col. Benson, a member of the Military Board, and acting as my aide-de-camp, who has constantly accompanied me in the field, and in whose cool judgment and experienced ability I place great reliance.

13. My aide-de-camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, has shewn all the qualities which make a good officer.

14. I beg to bring to your notice my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Hillier, who is wounded, and Lieut. Peel, of the 37th native infantry, acting aide-de-camp, who is slightly wounded. Captain Becher, of the quarter-master-general's department, attached to my camp, also accompanied me, and I recommend him as a very promising officer.

15. I also recommend the officers belonging to the political agency of these provinces, who acted as my aides-de-camp, Captain Abbott and Lieut. Lake, and are both wounded. Captain Mills, acting aide-de-camp, took the command of a troop of horse artillery with his usual spirit.

16. It is now with great pain that I have to record the irreparable loss I have sustained, and more especially the East-India Company's service, in the death

of Major Broadfoot, of the Madras army, my political agent. He was thrown from his horse by a shot, and I failed in prevailing upon him to leave the field. He remounted, and shortly afterwards received a mortal wound. He was as brave as he was able in every branch of the political and military service.

17. Major Somerset, my military secretary, much about the same time, was shot through the body, conducting himself with the hereditary courage of his race. He was always foremost where difficulties required to be overcome. I deeply regret his loss.

18. I have also lost a most promising and brave officer by the death of Captain Herries, on the night of the 18th, at Moodkee.

19. Lieutenant Munro, of the 10th light cavalry, my aide-de-camp, a most amiable and excellent officer, I have also had the misfortune to lose, whilst placed at your Excellency's disposal, in the affair at Moodkee.

20. Captain Hore, assistant military secretary, and a valuable officer, acting as my aide-de-camp, was killed about the same time as Major Somerset received his wound.

21. I have now to request your Excellency's notice to the conduct of an illustrious nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the officers of his suite, Count Greuben and Count Oriola, accompanied me in the field. These Prussian officers nobly sustained the reputation of their countrymen.

22. The prince's surgeon was struck to the ground by a ball. I saw his Royal Highness instantly spring from his horse to his assistance. The prince's humanity was unavailing ; death had already closed the surgeon's career.

23. I am aware of the respectful regard which your Excellency entertains for this illustrious nobleman and his companions, travellers in the East ; and I know that this brief record of their actions will be gratifying to your Excellency.

I have, &c.

H. HARDINGE.

From Major-General Sir John Littler to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Ferozepore, Dec. 25, 1845.

SIR,—In pursuance of instructions received from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, under date the 20th instant, I moved out of my position at Ferozepore at 8 A.M. on the 21st instant, with the corps as per margin,* leaving the defence of the cantonments to the 63rd regiment native infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, and that of the town to the 27th regiment native infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Carnegy, together with detach-

* 2 troops horse artillery, $1\frac{1}{2}$ light field battery, 8th light cavalry, 3rd irregular cavalry ; H.M.'s 62nd foot and 12th Nat. Inf., 1st brigade ; 14th Nat. Inf., 33rd ditto, 44th ditto, 50th ditto, 2nd brigade ; detachment of sappers.

ments of sappers, and half a field battery in the town, and 2nd company (reserve) of artillery in the intrenchment.

I effected a junction with the troops under the personal command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and, agreeably to his instructions, moved into position, or order of battle, on the same evening, about 4 P.M. The first advance in line was very steady, and the approach to the enemy's works made under a most galling and destructive fire. The casualties in the ranks were awful. The troops, however, still moved on with great firmness and resolution, and approached the enemy's battery to within about 150 yards, when I considered the prize to be within their grasp.

Brigadier T. Reed gave the order to charge, supported by the left or Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham's brigade. This charge was commenced with such determined gallantry and spirit, that the result seemed certain. The enemy, however, having great confidence in their guns, continued to serve them with extraordinary activity, and to make such havoc in our ranks, as to cause an immediate panic and hesitation in Her Majesty's 62nd foot, which of course had a similar effect on the native regiments on the flanks, notwithstanding all our exertions to induce them to advance by cheering and encouraging them, pointing at the same time to the short distance which they had to proceed when the day would be their own. It was all in vain, and they

retired out of gun-shot, to where Her Majesty's 9th foot and 26th regiment native infantry were drawn up in reserve. A part of the 14th regiment native infantry, with their colours, accompanied these two regiments, and entered the enemy's batteries.

At this period it was nearly dark, and, as I had heard that the divisions on the right had also been unable to obtain an entrance, I bivouacked for the night in the vicinity.

On the following morning, I obtained information of the right division having been directed to renew the attack, and I moved to co-operate, as might be necessary. I then received orders to wait until further instructions, and was moved up to the town and directed to hold it. The result of this attack was most glorious to the British army, and I heartily congratulate his Excellency and the Governor-General on the happy termination of probably one of the most sanguinary engagements that ever took place in India.

With the conduct of the troops in general, under me, I was much gratified; their patience and perseverance in marching through the day, exposed to the sun and want of water, must have, no doubt, in some measure weakened their energies, but they notwithstanding evinced great firmness and resolution in advancing to the attack, until borne down by the furious and irresistible fire from all arms, that men could be exposed to; the loss of many of their officers must have tended to relax their efforts

and check their ardour, and under such circumstances only could the disappointment to Her Majesty's 62nd regiment themselves and to their country have been for a moment conceived.

The native troops, under the numerous temptations to which they have been exposed for several months past by Sikh emissaries, have evinced their loyalty to the British Government in a most remarkable manner, not a single desertion having taken place since the enemy crossed the Sutlej, that has come to my knowledge. They have maintained the character of the Bengal army in displaying courage and bravery under a heavy fire.

I have much pleasure in bringing to the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the services of those zealous and indefatigable officers, Brigadiers T. Reed, the Honourable T. Ashburnham, D. Harriott, commanding cavalry, and E. Huthwaite, commanding artillery, whose cool courage throughout the attack was conspicuous. To the several commanding officers of regiments and divisions, Lieut.-Col. Gairdner, commanding 14th regt. native infantry; Lieut.-Col. Bruce, commanding 12th regiment native infantry, who lost his arm in the action; Major Wake, commanding 44th regt. native infantry; Major Shortt, commanding Her Majesty's 62nd foot; Major Osborn, commanding 54th regiment native infantry; and Captain Sandeman, commanding 33rd regiment native infantry, I feel much indebted for the spirited and gallant

manner in which they brought up their respective regiments during the advance.

It is with sincere regret that I have to report for his Excellency's information the death of my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Harvey, of Her Majesty's 39th foot, a very promising and intelligent young officer, and devoted to his profession. He was shot during the advance, in the act of cheering on the men, when within about 250 yards of the enemy's works. His death will be a loss to the public service, and deplored by his friends and relations.

Of Captain Egerton, my assistant quarter-master-general, whose activity and zeal were conspicuous, I cannot speak too highly; he was severely wounded on the morning of the 22nd.

It is with much gratification that I also submit for his Excellency's consideration, and acknowledge the obligation to Major P. Innes, my deputy assistant adjutant-general, and Captain Burnett, major of the brigade, for their indefatigable exertions throughout the affair, as well as for their able assistance on all occasions.

Lieut. Goodwyn, of the engineers, has proved himself a most zealous and indefatigable officer during the whole time that the Sikh army has been opposite Ferozepore, as well as on the evening of the 21st, during the engagement, and whom I beg to recommend to his Excellency's notice.

To Capt. W. B. Thomson, commissariat department, who accompanied me, and to Lieut. W. Ful-

lerton, superintending the Sudder bazaar, who volunteered his services as my aide-de-camp, and was particularly useful to me in the field, I feel indebted.

Captain Nicholson, late assistant governor-general's agent, and Col. Van Courtland, late of the Sikh service, who were placed at my disposal by the late Major Broadfoot, C.B., afforded me every assistance in their power during the engagement and previously, when the Sikhs first crossed the Sutlej.

I have, &c.

J. H. LITTLER,
Major-Gen. Commanding Inf. Division.

NOTIFICATION.

*Ferozepore, December 25th,
Christmas Day, 1845.*

The Governor-General has the heartfelt satisfaction to announce to his Honour the President in Council, to the army, and to the people of India, the repulse of the Sikh forces in their attack on a portion of the British army, near Moodkee, on the night of the 18th instant, and the capture, on the evening of the 21st and morning of the 22nd, of their intrenched camp, with 70 pieces of cannon, defended by 60,000 men, near the village of Ferozeshah. Upwards of 90 pieces of the enemy's artillery have been taken in these two operations.

These events, so glorious to the British arms, have

been followed by the precipitate retreat of the enemy towards the Sutlej, his pride abated, and the unprovoked aggression on the British territory signally avenged.

The Governor-General cordially congratulates the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., on the entire success of his Excellency's rapid and energetic operations, in which the troops, both British and native, have displayed under circumstances of long-continued fatigue, since the 11th instant, their accustomed discipline and valour.

The Governor-General will rejoice in recording the gallant exploits of the army during this important campaign, by decorating the breasts of the victors with a medal, as soon as the report of these operations shall be received from the Commander-in-Chief.

Incessantly engaged in sharing with his brave troops their fatigues, and shewing by his personal example at the head of his troops the value of enduring privations with patience, it has been impossible for his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in the midst of so many occupations, to furnish to the Governor-General a detailed report of these brilliant successes.

The Governor-General, however, cannot refrain from notifying to the honourable the President in Council, to the army, and to the people of India, these results so honourable to the British arms; and he directs that this notification be carefully made known to all the troops by being read on their

parades, and communicated to all the departments of the Government, civil and military, and that a salute of twenty-one guns be fired from this fort of Ferozepore, this day at 1 o'clock, and at every principal station of the army as soon as the notification shall be received.

These grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments to the army for its services cannot be closed without humbly remembering that our thanks are due to Him who is the only Giver of all victory, and without whose aid the battle is not to the strong.

The Governor-General therefore invites every British subject at this station to return thanks to Almighty God, this day at 11 o'clock, for the mercies He has so recently vouchsafed us, by assembling at the Governor-General's tent, where prayers and thanksgivings will be read by the Governor-General's chaplain.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

F. CURRIE,

Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

Camp, Ferozepore, December 30, 1845.

The Governor-General having received from the Commander-in-Chief in India the despatches, dates

of which are noted in the margin,* directs that they be published for the information of the army and people of India.

The first despatch from his Excellency reports the operations of the army on the evening of the 18th instant at Moodkee, where the enemy attempted to surprise the British camp, and were repulsed at all points with the loss of 17 guns.

The second despatch reports the glorious successes obtained by the army under the immediate command of his Excellency, on the evening of the 21st and the morning of the 22nd, at Ferozeshah, where the British army assaulted the intrenched camp of the Sikhs, defended by 108 pieces of cannon, some of heavy calibre, and, after driving the enemy from his position, captured 74 guns. Thus the enemy have been forced to relinquish to their victors on these occasions upwards of 90 pieces of artillery, with all the munitions of war in their camp.

All the objects which the Governor-General desired to effect have been accomplished by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The British force posted at Ferozepore, thus suddenly and treacherously surrounded by the Sikh army, with a large park of artillery, has been relieved; the brave garrison, under its able commander, Major-Gen. Sir J. Littler, not only maintained a firm attitude of defence, but had the satisfaction, so grateful to brave

* Dec. 19th and 22nd.

soldiers, of skilfully forming a junction with the Umballa force, and gallantly taking part in the discomfiture of the enemy which had so recently invested them.

The Governor-General again cordially congratulates his Excellency Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., on the great and important victories obtained by the army under his immediate command.

The Governor-General, in the name of the Government and of the people of India, gratefully acknowledges the noble services rendered to the public by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by all the general and other officers, and by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the brave Indian army.

The Governor-General's thanks are due to all the infantry regiments of Her Majesty, and to the first European light infantry of the East-India Company's service, all of which regiments distinguished themselves by the most devoted courage in braving the destructive fire of the enemy's batteries, and valiantly capturing their guns.

The Governor-General offers his thanks more especially to Her Majesty's 3rd dragoons, who, on all these occasions, sought opportunities of useful conflict with the enemy, and fought with that superiority over their opponents which skill and discipline impart to brave and determined men.

The European and native artillery maintained

their accustomed character for steady, unyielding courage, when exposed to a very heavy and galling fire.

The Governor-General's thanks are justly due to the brave infantry of the native army, whose valour so mainly contributed to these victories, and he cannot withhold his admiration for the patience and perseverance with which they endured privations inseparable from forced marches.

The artillery, cavalry, and infantry, united together by the bonds of mutual esteem, may be confident that, when they rely on each other's courage, the three arms, combined and acting together, will ever be found to be an invincible army.

The Government of India, as a tribute of their esteem for the meritorious conduct of the troops engaged in the recent operations, will grant to every officer and soldier in the service of the Government of India, engaged in these battles, a medal to be worn with their uniforms, on which the word "Ferozeshah" shall be inscribed, as denoting that they have served in this important campaign.

The Commander-in-Chief will be so good as to furnish the Governor-General with lists of all the officers and soldiers engaged in the operation of this campaign.

The Governor-General is further pleased to order that the following corps be permitted to wear the word "Ferozeshah" upon their appointments, stand-

ards, and colours, in perpetual commemoration of their gallant services.

1st and 3rd Brigades Horse Artillery ; 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Companies 4th Battalion ; 2nd and 4th Companies 6th Battalion ; 2nd Company 7th Battalion Foot Artillery ; Governor-General's Body-Guard ; 4th, 5th, and 8th Regiments Light Cavalry ; 3rd, 8th, and 9th Regiments Irregular Cavalry ; 1st European Light Infantry ; 2nd, 12th, 14th, 16th, 24th, 26th, 33rd, 42nd, 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th, 54th, and 73rd Regiments of Native Infantry.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

F. CURRIE.

General Order by the Governor-General of India.

Camp, Ferozepore, February 2, 1846.

The Governor-General announces to the army and the people of India, that he has received, from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the army, a report by Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., dated the 30th ultimo, giving the details of a complete victory gained by the troops under the immediate command of the Major-General, on the 28th January, over the Sikh forces commanded by the Sirdar Runjoor Sing Mujethea.

In this decisive and glorious action, the enemy's infantry were dislodged from every position and vilage they attempted to hold, by rapid charges at the point of the bayonet. Their horsemen were driven

from every part of the field by repeated charges, in which the superior valour of the European and native cavalry was most conspicuous, and the artillery, moving with its accustomed celerity, was always well to the front, directing its fire with precision and effect. The result of these noble efforts of the three arms of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, in which the valour and discipline of the troops were happily combined with the skill of the commander, has been the signal defeat of the enemy, who was driven across the river with great loss, his camp being captured, and fifty-two pieces of artillery remaining in the hands of the victors.

These trophies, in addition to those taken at Ferozeshah and Moodkee, complete the number of 143 pieces of artillery taken in the field from the enemy, since the British army moved from its cantonments to repel a most unprovoked aggression on its territories.

To Major-General Sir Harry Smith, and to the brave troops he commanded, the Governor-General conveys the tribute of his admiration, and the grateful acknowledgments of the Government and the people of India. The service rendered was most important, and was accomplished by the ability of the commander and the valour of the troops.

The Governor-General's thanks are due to Brigadier Wheeler, who, although still suffering from the wounds received at Moodkee, energetically headed his brigade, composed of Her Majesty's 50th

regiment, the 48th native infantry, and the Sirmoor battalion. Great praise is also due to Brigadiers Godby and Hicks, who, with the 36th native infantry and Nusseree battalion, Her Majesty's 31st, and the 24th and 47th native infantry, stormed the village of Aliwal, drove the enemy from it, and seized the guns by which it was defended.

The Governor-General has much satisfaction in observing the warm terms of admiration in which the Major-General speaks of the Nusseree and Sirmoor battalions, and the Shekawattee brigade under Brigadier Penny, Captain Fisher, and Major Forster. These corps nobly emulated the example of the regular regiments of infantry.

In short, the conduct of the troops, European and native, regular and irregular, was, throughout the field, an honourable rivalry, in which every corps bravely did its duty.

Her Majesty's 16th lancers, on this occasion, have added to their former reputation acquired in various fields of battle in Asia, by routing the enemy's cavalry in every direction, and by resolute charges of two of its squadrons, under Captain Bere and Major Smyth and Captain Pearson, penetrating the enemy's square of infantry, in which charges the squadrons were gallantly supported by the 3rd light native cavalry under Major Angelo.

In these exploits the native cavalry distinguished itself throughout the day, and the Governor-General is happy to bear his testimony to the fact that, since

the army of the Sutlej commenced its operations on the 18th December, the native cavalry has on every occasion proved its superior prowess, whether in the general actions which have been fought, or in the various skirmishes at the outposts, such as that in which Captain Becher was gallantly engaged with a small party of the 8th irregular cavalry at Alloowalla, on the morning of the 27th January.

The Governor-General's thanks are due, in an especial manner, to Brigadier Cureton, who commanded the cavalry. This officer's whole life has been spent in the most meritorious exertions in Europe and Asia; and, on this occasion, the skill and intrepidity with which the cavalry force was handled obtained the admiration of the army which witnessed their movements.

The Government of India, ever desirous to mark its grateful sense of the services of the army, will cause a medal to be presented to every officer and soldier of the East-India Company's service, engaged in the battle of Aliwal, and requests, through his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that a nominal roll may be furnished for that purpose.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, to the Governor-General.

Camp, Nihalkee, February 1, 1846.

EXTRACT.

After its final repulse, on the 22nd of December, the Sikh army retired, in great confusion, across the ferries and fords of the Sutlej.

I established my head-quarters at Sultan Khan Walla on the 24th, my divisions being encamped at that place, at Peer Khan Walla, and at Kool. On the 27th, I advanced to Hurruff; and, the same day, personally pushed a reconnoissance to the bank of the river, at the Ghat of Sobraon.

The enemy was seen stretching along the right bank in force, not more than half a dozen of his stragglers being surprised by our irregular cavalry on this side.

Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division I placed in an advanced position, with its right on the village of Mallowal, and its left on a nullah, an offset from the Sutlej.

From this point the enemy was watched by the Major-General with equal activity and circumspection, whilst the rest of our troops were held in hand ready to support him, should the Sikhs venture to resume the initiative.

On or about the 5th, our attention was directed to a predatory incursion of the enemy, in the direction of Loodiana. They burnt a few of the residences

of our officers, and barracks of our soldiers, at that station, but avoided the combat, when the Sirmoor battalion, and other troops, interrupted them in the work of destruction.

Rumour exaggerated the nature and extent of this inroad, and excited some alarm for our communications ; but the object of this foray was, eventually, discovered to be for the purpose of favouring the escape, across the Sutlej, of the Raja of Ladwa, who had alone, of all the principal princes and chiefs of the protected States, evinced towards us, at this conjuncture, decided hostility. With him, the predatory Sikhs recrossed the Sutlej.

On the 12th of January, I determined to bring my whole force into a position from which it might more closely observe the movements of the enemy, now posted near the greater Sobraon, on the right bank. At an early hour, it executed an oblique movement to its right and front. Major-General Sir Harry Smith, supported by a cavalry brigade, under Brigadier Cureton (recently brought up from Meerut), was, in this new alignment, still on the right, opposite to Hurreke Puttun ; Major-General Gilbert in the centre, and Major-General Sir Robert Dick on the left, covered again by cavalry. Major-General Sir John Grey, posted at Attaree, watched the Nuggur ford. The troops of Major-General Sir John Littler occupied, or were drawn around, the cantonment and intrenchment of Ferozepore.

The enemy, on his side, reinforced his army on

the right bank, completed and strengthened his bridge, and increased the force of his posts and piquets on the left bank. These parties, having, on the 14th, evinced more than usual audacity, I caused that body of his infantry which held the head of the bridge to be driven in by the fire of artillery and rockets, supported by the presence of our light troops. On the following day, a partial cannonade, which was again opened, on our side, upon the boats of the Sikhs, on their outposts on the left bank, and their encampment on the right, enabled me to ascertain, from the direction of their corresponding fire, the nature of all their defensive dispositions.

Meanwhile, the upper Sutlej has become the scene of very interesting operations.

It is a strange feature of this war that the enemy, pressed for supplies on his own bank, has been striving to draw them from his Jaghire states on this side of the river. In the town and fort of Dhurmkote, which were filled with grain, he had, in the second week of January, a small garrison of mercenaries, Rohillas, Eusufzies, and Affghans. Major-General Sir Harry Smith was, on the 18th, sent against this place, with a single brigade of his division and a light field battery. He easily effected its reduction, the troops within it surrendering at discretion, after a few cannon-shots. But, whilst he was yet in march, I received information of a more serious character. There remained little cause to doubt that Sirdar Runjoor Sing Mujethea had

crossed from Philour, at the head of a numerous force of all arms, and established himself in position at Baran Hara, between the old and new courses of the Sutlej, not only threatening the city of Loodiana with plunder and devastation, but indicating a determination to intersect the line of our communications at Busseean and Raekote.

The safety of the rich and populous town of Loodiana had been in some measure provided for by the presence of three battalions of native infantry under Brigadier Godby; and the gradual advance of our reinforcements, amongst which was included Her Majesty's 53rd regiment, and the position of the Shekawattee brigade, near Busseean, gave breathing time to us in that direction.

But, on the receipt of intelligence which could be relied on, of the movements of Runjoor Sing, and his apparent views, Major-General Sir Harry Smith, with the brigade at Dhurmkote, and Brigadier Cureton's cavalry, was directed to advance by Jugraon, towards Loodiana; and his second brigade, under Brigadier Wheeler, moved on to support him.

Then commenced a series of very delicate combinations, the momentous character of which can only be comprehended by reflecting on the task which had devolved on this army, of guarding the frontier from Roopur down to Mundote.

The Major-General, breaking up from Jugroan,

moved towards Loodiana, when the Sirdar, relying on the vast superiority of his forces, assumed the initiative, and endeavoured to intercept his progress by marching in a line parallel to him, and opening upon his troops a furious cannonade. The Major-General continued coolly to manœuvre; and, when the Sikh Sirdar, bending round one wing of his army, enveloped his flank, he extricated himself, by retiring, with the steadiness of a field-day, by echelon of battalions, and effected his communication with Loodiana, but not without severe loss.

Reinforced by Brigadier Godby, he felt himself to be strong; but his manœuvre had thrown him out of communication with Brigadier Wheeler, and a portion of his baggage had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Sikh Sirdar took up an intrenched position at Budhowal, supporting himself on its fort; but, threatened on either flank by General Smith and Brigadier Wheeler, finally decamped, and moved down to the Sutlej. The British troops made good their junction, and occupied the abandoned position of Budhowal. The Shekawattee brigade and Her Majesty's 53rd regiment also added to the strength of the Major-General; and he prepared to attack the Sikh Sirdar on his new ground. But on the 26th, Runjoor Sing was reinforced, from the right bank, with 4,000 regular troops, twelve pieces of artillery, and a large force of cavalry.

Emboldened by this accession of strength, he

ventured on the measure of advancing towards Jugraon, apparently with the view of intercepting our communications by that route.

It is my gratifying duty to announce that this presumption has been rebuked by a splendid victory obtained over him. He has not only been repulsed by the Major-General, but his camp at Aliwal carried by storm, the whole of his cannon and munitions of war captured, and his army driven headlong across the Sutlej, even on the right bank of which he found no refuge from the fire of our artillery.

I have the honour now to forward the Major-General's report, which has just reached me. It is so ample and luminous, that I might perhaps have spared some of the details into which admiration of the Major-General's conduct, and of the brave army confided to him, in these operations, has led me.

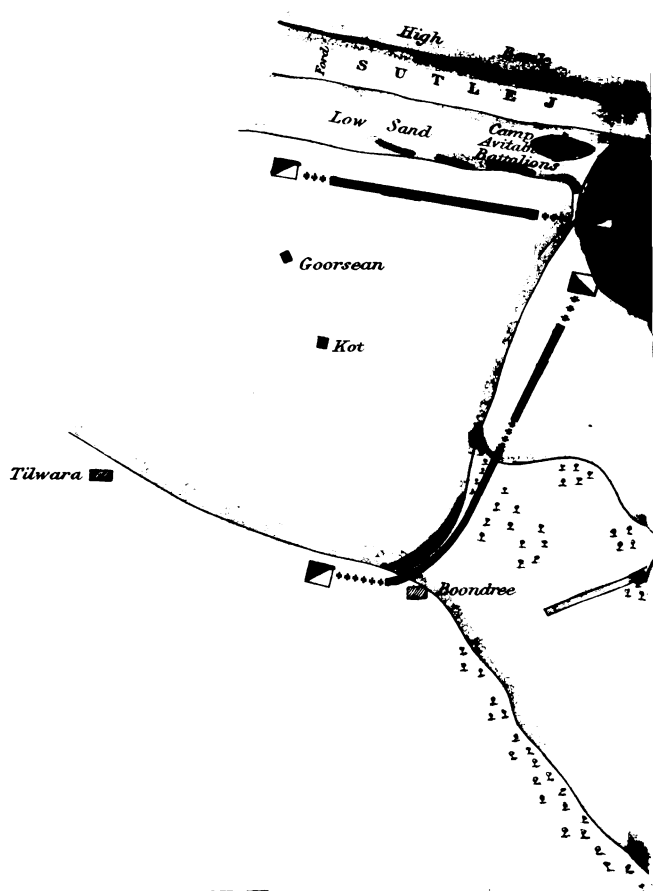
It now remains for me only to congratulate you, Right Honourable Sir, and the Government of India, on the brilliant success which, under Divine Providence, the Major-General has achieved ; and to record my opinion that, throughout these arduous and important operations, he has displayed all the qualities of an able commander. Most strongly, and most earnestly at the same time, I beg to bring to your notice, and to that of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the Honourable the Court of Directors, the officers and corps on whom he has so justly bestowed his commendations.

*Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K. C. B., to the
Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Camp, Field of the Battle of Aliwal,
Jan. 30th, 1846.*

SIR,—My despatch to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the 23rd* instant will have put his Excellency in possession of the position of the force under my command, after having formed a junction with the troops at Loodiana, hemmed in by a formidable body of the Sikh army under Runjoor Sing and the Raja of Ladwa. The enemy strongly intrenched himself around the little fort of Budhawal by breastworks and “abattis,” which he precipitately abandoned on the night of the 22nd instant (retiring, as it were, upon the ford of Tulwun), having ordered all the boats which were opposite Philour to that ghat. This movement he effected during the night, and, by making a considerable detour, placed himself at a distance of ten miles, and consequently out of my reach. I could, therefore, only push forward my cavalry so soon as I had ascertained he had marched during the night, and I occupied immediately his vacated position. It appeared subsequently he had no intention of recrossing the Sutlej, but moved down to the Ghat of Tulwun (being cut off from that of Philour by the position my force occupied after its relief of Loodiana), for the purpose of protecting the passage of a very

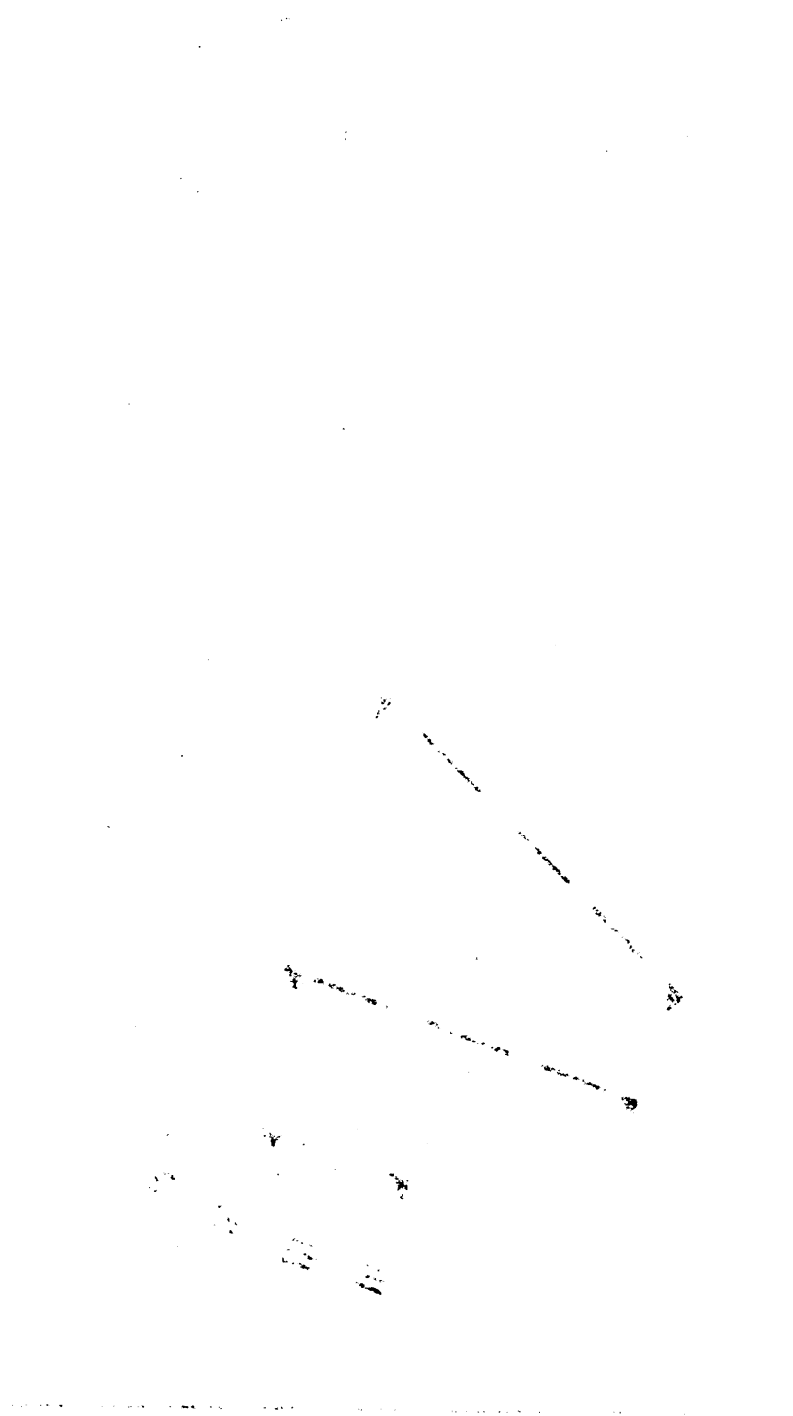
* Not received by the Secret Committee.



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF ALIWAL

28TH JANUARY, 1846 .

— Sikh Entrenchments
 — Sikh Position
 — British Positions



considerable reinforcement of 12 guns and 4,000 of the regular, or "Aieen" troops, called Avitabile's Battalion, intrenching himself strongly in a semi-circle, his flanks resting on the river, his position covered with from forty to fifty guns (generally of large calibre), howitzers, and mortars. The reinforcement crossed during the night of the 27th instant, and encamped to the right of the main army.

Meanwhile his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with that foresight and judgment which mark the able general, had reinforced me by a considerable addition to my cavalry, some guns, and the 2nd brigade of my own division under Brigadier Wheeler, C. B. This reinforcement reached me on the 26th, and I had intended the next morning to move upon the enemy in his intrenchments, but the troops required one day's rest after the long marches Brigadier Wheeler had made.

I have now the honour to lay before you the operations of my united forces on the morning of the eventful 28th January, for his Excellency's information. The body of troops under my command having been increased, it became necessary so to organize and brigade them as to render them manageable in action. The cavalry under the command of Brigadier Cureton, and horse artillery under Major Lawrenson, were put into two brigades; the one under Brigadier MacDowell, C. B., and the other under Brigadier Stedman. The 1st division as it stood:—

Two brigades, Her Majesty's 53rd and 30th native infantry, under Brigadier Wilson, of the latter corps; —the 36th native infantry, and Nusseree battalion, under Brigadier Godby; and the Shekawattee brigade under Major Forster. The Sirmoor battalion I attached to Brigadier Wheeler's brigade of the 1st division; the 42nd native infantry having been left at head-quarters.

At daylight on the 28th, my order of advance was, the cavalry in front, in contiguous columns of squadrons of regiments, two troops of horse artillery in the interval of brigades;—the infantry in contiguous columns of brigades at intervals of deploying distance;—artillery in the intervals, followed by two 8-inch howitzers on travelling-carriages, brought into the field from the fort of Loodiana, by the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, horse artillery;—Brigadier Godby's brigade, which I had marched out from Loodiana the previous evening, on the right;—the Shekawattee infantry on the left; —the 4th irregular cavalry and the Shekawattee cavalry considerably to the right, for the purpose of sweeping the banks of the wet nullah on my right, and preventing any of the enemy's horse attempting an inroad towards Loodiana, or any attempt upon the baggage assembled round the fort of Budhowal.

In this order the troops moved forward towards the enemy, a distance of six miles, the advance conducted by Captain Waugh, 16th lancers, the deputy assistant quarter-master of cavalry, Major Bradford.

of the 1st cavalry, and Lieutenant Strachey, of the engineers, who had been jointly employed in the conduct of patrols up to the enemy's position, and for the purpose of reporting upon the facility and points of approach. Previously to the march of the troops, it had been intimated to me, by Major Mackeson, that the information by spies led to the belief the enemy would move somewhere at daylight, either on Jugraon, my position of Budhowal, or Loodiana. On a near approach to his outposts, this rumour was confirmed by a spy, who had just left his camp, saying the Sikh army was actually in march towards Jugraon. My advance was steady; my troops well in hand, and, if he had anticipated me on the Jugraon road, I could have fallen upon his centre with advantage.

From the tops of the houses of the village of Poorein, I had a distant view of the enemy. He was in motion, and appeared directly opposite my front on a ridge of which the village of Aliwal may be regarded as the centre. His left appeared still to occupy its ground in the circular intrenchment; his right was brought forward and occupied the ridge. I immediately deployed the cavalry into line and moved on. As I neared the enemy, the ground became most favourable for the troops to manœuvre, being open and hard grass land. I ordered the cavalry to take ground to the right and left by brigades, thus displaying the heads of the infantry columns; and, as they reached the hard ground, I

directed them to deploy into line. Brigadier Godby's brigade was in direct echelon to the rear of the right ; the Shekawattee infantry, in like manner, to the rear of my left ; the cavalry in direct echelon on, and well to the rear of, both flanks of the infantry ; the artillery massed on the right, and centre, and left. After deployment, I observed the enemy's left to outflank me ; I therefore broke into open column and took ground to my right. When I had gained sufficient ground, the troops wheeled into line. There was no dust, the sun shone brightly. These manœuvres were performed with the celerity and precision of the most correct field-day. The glistening of the bayonets and swords of this order of battle was most imposing ; and the line advanced. Scarcely had it moved forward 150 yards, when, at 10 o'clock, the enemy opened a fierce cannonade from his whole line. At first his balls fell short, but quickly reached us. Thus upon him, and capable of better ascertaining his position, I was compelled to halt the line, though under fire, for a few moments, until I ascertained that, by bringing up my right, and carrying the village of Aliwal, I could with great effect precipitate myself upon his left and centre. I therefore quickly brought up Brigadier Godby's brigade ; and, with it, and the 1st brigade under Brigadier Hicks, made a rapid and noble charge, carried the village, and two guns of large calibre. The line I ordered to advance, Her Majesty's 31st foot and the native regiments contending for the front ; and the

battle became general. The enemy had a numerous body of cavalry on the heights to his left, and I ordered Brigadier Cureton to bring up the right brigade of cavalry, who, in the most gallant manner, dashed in among them, and drove them back upon their infantry. Meanwhile, a second gallant charge to my right was made by the light cavalry and the body-guard. The Shekawattee brigade was moved well to the right, in support of Brigadier Cureton, when I observed the enemy's encampment, and saw it was full of infantry: I immediately brought upon it Brigadier Godby's brigade, by changing front, and taking the enemy's infantry *en revers*. They drove them before them, and took some guns without a check.

While these operations were going on upon the right, and the enemy's left flank was thus driven back, I occasionally observed the brigade under Brigadier Wheeler, an officer in whom I have the greatest confidence, charging and carrying guns and every thing before it, again connecting his line, and moving on, in a manner which ably displayed the coolness of the Brigadier and the gallantry of his irresistible brigade, Her Majesty's 50th foot, the 48th native infantry, and the Sirmoor battalion, although the loss was, I regret to say, severe in the 50th. Upon the left, Brigadier Wilson, with Her Majesty's 53rd and the 30th native infantry, equalled in celerity and regularity their comrades on the right; and this brigade was opposed to the "Aieen"

troops, called Avitabile's, when the fight was fiercely raging.

The enemy, well driven back on his left and centre, endeavoured to hold his right, to cover the passage of the river, and he strongly occupied the village of Bhoondree. I directed a squadron of the 16th lancers under Major Smyth and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing every thing before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done; going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about, and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3rd light cavalry under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53rd regt. carried the village by the bayonet, and the 30th native infantry wheeled round to the rear in a most spirited manner. Lieut.-Col. Alexander's and Capt. Turton's troops of horse artillery, under Major Lawrenson, dashed almost among the flying infantry, committing great havoc, until about 800 or 1,000 men rallied under the high bank of a nullah, and opened a heavy but ineffectual fire from below the bank. I immediately directed the 30th native infantry to charge them, which they were able to do upon their left flank, while in a line in rear of the village. This native corps nobly obeyed my orders, and rushed among the Avitabile

troops, driving them from under the bank, and exposing them once more to the deadly fire of twelve guns within 300 yards. The destruction was very great, as may be supposed, by guns served as these were. Her Majesty's 53rd regt. moved forward in support of the 30th native infantry, by the right of the village. The battle was won; our troops advancing with the most perfect order to the common focus, the passage of the river. The enemy, completely hemmed in, were flying from our fire, and precipitating themselves in disordered masses into the ford and boats, in the utmost confusion and consternation: our 8-inch howitzers soon began to play upon their boats, when the "debris" of the Sikh army appeared upon the opposite and high bank of the river, flying in every direction, although a sort of line was attempted, to countenance their retreat, until *all* our guns commenced a furious cannonade, when they quickly receded. Nine guns were on the verge of the river by the ford. It appears as if they had been unlimbered to cover the ford. These being loaded, were fired once upon our advance; two others were sticking in the river (one of them we got out); two were seen to sink in the quicksands; two were dragged to the opposite bank and abandoned. These, and the one in the middle of the river, were gallantly spiked by Lieut. Holmes, of the 11th irregular cavalry, and Gunner Scott, of the 1st troop 2nd brigade horse artillery, who rode into the stream, and crossed for the purpose, covered by our guns and light infantry.

Thus ended the battle of Aliwal, one of the most glorious victories ever achieved in India, by the united efforts of Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's troops. *Every gun* the enemy had fell into our hands, as I infer from his never opening one upon us from the opposite bank of the river, which is high and favourable for the purpose : 52 guns are now in the ordnance park ; 2 sank in the bed of the Sutlej ; and 2 were spiked on the opposite bank ; making a total of 56 pieces of cannon captured or destroyed.* Many jingalls which were attached to Avitabile's corps, and which aided in the defence of the village of Bhoondree, have also been taken. The whole army of the enemy has been driven headlong over the difficult ford of a broad river ; his camp, baggage, stores of ammunition and of grain, his all, in fact, wrested from him, by the repeated charges of cavalry and infantry, aided by the guns of Alexander, Turton, Lane, Mill, Boileau, and of the Shekawattee brigade, and by the 8-inch howitzers ;—our guns literally being constantly ahead of every thing. The determined bravery of all was as conspicuous as noble. I am unwont to praise when praise is not merited ; and I here most avowedly express my firm opinion and conviction, that no troops in any battle on record ever behaved more nobly ;—British and native, no distinction, cavalry, all vying with Her Majesty's 16th lancers, and striving to head in the repeated charges. Our

* 11 guns since ascertained to be sunk in the river, total 67 ; 30 odd jingalls fell into our hands.

guns and gunners, officers and men, may be equalled, but cannot be excelled, by any artillery in the world. Throughout the day no hesitation, a bold and intrepid advance;—and thus it is that our loss is comparatively small, though, I deeply regret to say, severe. The enemy fought with much resolution; they maintained frequent rencontres with our cavalry hand to hand. In one charge, upon infantry, of Her Majesty's 16th lancers, they threw away their muskets and came on with their swords and targets against the lance.

Having thus done justice, and justice alone, to the gallant troops his Excellency intrusted to my command, I would gladly, if the limits of a despatch (already too much lengthened, I fear) permitted me, do that justice to individuals all deserve. This cannot be; therefore must I confine myself to mention those officers, whose continued services, experience and standing, placed them in conspicuous commands. In Brigadier Wheeler, my second in command, I had a support I could rely on with every confidence, and most gallantly did he head his brigade. From Brigadiers Wilson, Godby, and Hicks, I had also every support, and every cause to be gratified with their exertions. In Brigadier Cureton, Her Majesty has one of those officers rarely met with; the cool experience of the veteran soldier is combined with youthful activity—his knowledge of outpost duty, and the able manner he handles his cavalry under the heaviest fire, rank him among the

first cavalry officers of the age; and I beg to draw his Excellency's marked attention to this honest encomium. In Major Lawrenson, commanding the artillery, Lieut.-Col. Alexander, Captain Turton, and Lieut.-Col. Lane, the service has officers of the very first order; and I am equally satisfied with Captain Boileau, in command of the nine pr. battery, and with Lieutenant Mill, in charge of four light guns. The two 8-inch howitzers did right good service, organized, equipped, and brought into the field by the exertions, and determination to overcome all difficulties, of Lieut.-Col. Lane, equally well served, and brought forward always with the infantry, by Lieutenant Austin.

To Brigadiers MacDowell and Stedman, commanding their gallant brigades of cavalry, the fortune of the day is greatly indebted; and to all commanding officers of cavalry and infantry, my warmest thanks are due. To Major Smyth, commanding Her Majesty's 16th lancers, who was wounded; to Major Bradford, of the 1st light cavalry; to Major Angelo, of the 3rd light cavalry; to Major Alexander, of the 5th light cavalry; to Captain Hill, of the 4th irregular cavalry; to Major Forster, of the Shekawattee brigade; and to Captain Quin, of the body-guard; to Lieut.-Col. Spence, commanding Her Majesty's 31st foot; to Major Bird, of the 24th native infantry; to Captain Corfield, of the 47th native infantry; to Lieut.-Col. Ryan, K.H., of Her Majesty's 50th regiment; to Captain Troup, of the

48th native infantry; to Captain Fisher, of the Sirmoor battalion; to Lieut.-Col. Phillips, of Her Majesty's 53rd foot; to Captain Jack, of the 30th native infantry; to Captain Flemyng, of the 36th native infantry; and to Brigadier Penny, of the Nusseeree battalion.

His Excellency having witnessed the glorious services of Her Majesty's 31st and 50th regiments, and of the 24th, 47th, and 48th native infantry, I have only to report upon Her Majesty's 53rd, a young regiment, but veterans in daring gallantry and regularity; and Lieut.-Col. Phillips's bravery and coolness attracted the attention of myself and every staff officer I sent to him. The 30th and 36th regiments native infantry are an honour to any service; and the intrepid little Goorkhas of the Nusseeree and Sirmoor battalions, in bravery and obedience can be exceeded by none. I much regretted I had no brigade to give Brigadier Penny, who is in orders for one, as his Excellency is aware. I can only say, therefore, that when he gets his brigade, if he leads it as he did his gallant band of Goorkhas, it will be inferior to none.

The services of Her Majesty's 16th lancers, his Excellency has witnessed on a former occasion; and the exalted character of this regiment is equally before him. The 1st and 3rd light cavalry and the 4th irregulars I believe he has not seen in action; and it is my duty, therefore, joyfully to report the manner they contended for the glorious prize of victory.

in the many charges they this day delivered ; and it will be equally gratifying when I assure his Excellency the body-guard under Captain Quin, and the 5th light cavalry, well did their duty. The Shekawatee brigade, under Major Forster, is steady, obedient, and well appointed, artillery, horse, and infantry, each arm striving to distinguish itself in the field.

Captain Mathias, of Her Majesty's 62nd, in charge of a detachment of convalescents of Her Majesty's service, and Lieutenant Hebbert, of the Honourable Company's sappers and miners, readily performed the duty assigned them in protecting the 8-inch howitzers.

To Captain Lugard, the Assistant Adjutant-General of this force, I am deeply indebted, and the service still more so ; a more cool, intrepid, and trustworthy officer cannot be brought forward, and I may say the same with great sincerity of Lieutenant Galloway, the Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General of the 1st division. Captain Waugh, of the 16th lancers, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General to the cavalry, is an officer of no ordinary abilities ; and the manner in which he and Major Bradford, of the 1st light cavalry, daily patrolled, reconnoitred, and made themselves acquainted with the position of the enemy, mainly contributed to the glorious result.

The brigadiers all speak in high terms of their majors of brigade—Captain O'Hanlon, of the 1st brigade, who was wounded in the action, and re-

placed by Captain Palmer, of the 48th native infantry; Captain Garvock, of Her Majesty's 31st foot, of the 2nd brigade; Captain Loftie, 30th native infantry, of the 3rd brigade; Lieutenant Vanrenen, of the 4th brigade; Lieutenant Pattinson, of Her Majesty's 16th lancers, of the 1st brigade of cavalry; and Captain Campbell, of the 1st light cavalry, of the 2nd brigade.

Of the services of Lieutenant A. W. C. Plowden, 3rd light cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and my aide-de-camp Lieutenant Holdich, and of Lieutenant Tombs, of the artillery, my acting-aide-de-camp, I am fully sensible; and with the manner in which they aided me in carrying orders I am much satisfied. Lieutenants Strachey and Baird Smith, of the engineers, greatly contributed to the completion of my plans and arrangements, and were ever ready to act in any capacity: they are two most promising and gallant officers.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the commissariat arrangements under Captains Mainwaring and Williamson.

Owing to the judicious arrangements of Dr. Murray, field-surgeon, every wounded officer and soldier was placed under cover, and provided for, soon after dark; and, for the zeal displayed by this able and persevering medical officer, and to the several regimental surgeons, are the wounded and our country deeply indebted. The whole of the wounded were moved yesterday to Loodiana, for the sake of accom-

modation and comforts, which could not be given them in the field.

If not irregular, I beg you would lay before the Commander-in-Chief, for submission to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, my just sense of the valuable services of the political officers associated with me; Major Mackeson, Captain J. D. Cunningham, and Lieutenant Lake. For the assistance I have received from them in their political capacity I feel most grateful. On the morning of the battle each offered to aid me in his military capacity: frequently did I employ them to carry orders to the thickest of the fight; and frequently did they gallantly accompany charges of cavalry.

The reports of the several brigadiers I inclose; a return of the officers commanding and second in command of regiments; also a return of killed and wounded; a return of ordnance captured and of ordnance stores; likewise a return of commissariat stores, grain, &c.; and a rough sketch of the field of battle of Aliwal.

The fort of Goongrana has, subsequently to the battle, been evacuated, and I yesterday evening blew up the fort of Budhowal. I shall now blow up that of Noorpoor. A portion of the peasantry, viz. the Sikhs, appear less friendly to us; while the Mussulmans rejoice in being under our government.

I have, &c.,

H. G. SMITH,
Major-General Commanding.

*Nominal Roll of Officers Killed and Wounded. 28th January.**First Brigade of Cavalry.*

H. M.'s 16th Lancers—Lieutenant H. Swetenham, killed ; Cornet G. B. Williams, killed ; Major J. R. Smyth, severely wounded ; Captain E. B. Bere, wounded ; Captain L. Fyler, severely wounded ; Lieutenant W. K. Orme, severely wounded ; Lieutenant T. Pattle, wounded ; Lieutenant W. Morris, wounded.

4th Irregular Cavalry—Lieutenant and Adjutant Smalpage, killed.

Second Brigade of Cavalry.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry—Cornet W. S. Beatson, slightly wounded ; Cornet T. G. Farquhar, mortally wounded.

First Brigade of Infantry.

H. M.'s 31st Regiment—Lieutenant Atty, slightly wounded.

24th Regiment N. Infantry—Lieutenant Scott, wounded.

Second Brigade Infantry.

Brigade Major Captain P. O'Hanlon, badly wounded.

H. M.'s 50th Regiment—Captain W. Knowles, leg amputated, dangerously ; Captain J. L. Wilton, severely wounded ; Lieutenant Grimes, killed ; Lieutenant H. J. Frampton, arm amputated, dangerously ; Lieutenant R. B. Bellers, slightly wounded ; Lieutenant W. P. Elgee, slightly wounded ; Lieutenant A. White, severely wounded ; Lieutenant W. Du Vernet, severely wounded ; Lieutenant J. Purcell, severely wounded ; Ensign W. R. Farmer, severely wounded.

48th Regiment N. Infantry—Captain Troup, slightly wounded ; Captain H. Palmer, ditto ; Lieutenant and Adjutant Wale, severely wounded ; Ensign W. Marshall, slightly wounded.

Fourth Brigade Infantry.

36th Regiment N. Infantry—Ensign Bagshaw, wounded.

EDWARD LUGARD,

Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General.

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Casualty Return of the Force under the Command of Major-General Sir H. G. Smith, K.C.B.

Camp, Aliwal, January 29, 1846.

Artillery—3 men, 30 horses, killed ; 15 men, 9 horses, wounded ; 5 men, 12 horses, missing.

Cavalry.

First Brigade.

H. M.'s 16th Lancers—2 European officers, 56 men, 77 horses, killed ; 6 European officers, 77 men, 22 horses, wounded ; 1 man, 73 horses, missing.

3rd Light Cavalry—2 native officers, 27 men, 42 horses, killed ; 1 native officer, 21 men, 7 horses, wounded.

4th Irregular Cavalry—1 European officer, 1 horse, killed ; 2 men, 3 horses, wounded.

Total—3 European officers, 2 native officers, 83 men, 120 horses, killed ; 6 European officers, 1 native officer, 100 men, 32 horses, wounded ; 1 man, 73 horses, missing.

Second Brigade.

Governor-General's Body-Guard—1 horse killed ; 4 horses wounded ; 3 horses missing.

1st Light Cavalry—9 men, 19 horses, killed ; 2 European officers, 14 men, 9 horses, wounded ; 4 horses missing.

5th Light Cavalry—1 man, 3 horses, killed ; 1 native officer, 8 men, 10 horses, wounded ; 4 horses missing.

Shekawattee Cavalry—1 man, 2 horses, killed ; 2 native officers, 12 men, 15 horses, wounded ; 1 horse missing.

Total—11 men, 25 horses, killed ; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 34 men, 38 horses, wounded ; 12 horses missing.

Infantry.

First Brigade.

H. M.'s 31st Regiment—1 man killed ; 1 European officer, 14 men, wounded.

24th Native Infantry—1 European officer, 5 men, wounded ; 7 men missing.

47th Native Infantry—1 man killed ; 9 men wounded.

Total—2 men killed ; 2 European officers, 28 men, wounded ;
7 men missing.

Second Brigade.

H. M.'s 50th Regiment—1 European officer, 9 men, killed ; 10
European officers, 59 men, wounded ; 4 men missing.

48th Native Infantry—1 native officer, 9 men, 1 horse, killed ; 4
European officers, 1 native officer, 36 men, wounded.

Sirmoor Battalion—9 men, 1 horse, killed ; 1 native officer, 39
men, wounded.

Total—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 27 men, 2
horses, killed ; 14 European officers, 2 native officers,
134 men, wounded ; 4 men missing.

Third Brigade.

H. M.'s 53rd Regiment—3 men killed ; 8 men wounded ; 2
men missing.

30th Native Infantry—4 men killed ; 24 men wounded ; 1 man
missing.

Total—7 men killed ; 32 men wounded ; 3 men missing.

Fourth Brigade.

36th Native Infantry—3 men killed ; 1 European officer, 10
men, wounded ; 1 man missing.

Nusseeree Battalion—6 men killed ; 16 men wounded.

Total—9 men killed ; 1 European officer, 26 men, wounded ;
1 man missing.

Shekawattee Infantry—2 men killed ; 13 men wounded ; 4 men
missing.

Sappers and Miners—None killed or wounded.

Total killed—151 men, 177 horses ; total wounded—413
men, 79 horses ; total missing—25 men, 97 horses.

Grand total of killed, wounded, and missing—589 men.

Grand total of killed, wounded, and missing—353 horses.

H. G. SMITH, Major-General.

Return of Ordnance captured from the Enemy, in Action at Aliwal, by the 1st Division of the Army of the Sutlej, under the personal Command of Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., on the 28th January, 1846.

Camp, Aliwal, 30th January, 1846.

Howitzers.

- One brass 8-inch, 2 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.
- One brass 24-pounder, 3 feet 11 inches long, serviceable.
- One copper 13-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.
- One brass 12-pounder, 4 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.
- One brass 12-pounder, 4 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.
- One brass 7-pounder, 3 feet 5½ inches long, unserviceable.
- One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.
- One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.
- One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.
- One brass 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, highly ornamented, serviceable.
- One copper 9-pounder, 3 feet 11 inches long, highly ornamented, carriage inlaid with brass and steel, serviceable.
- One copper 9-pounder, 2 feet 9½ inches long, serviceable.
- One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet 4½ inches long, serviceable.

Mortars.

- One brass 10-inch, 2 feet 3 inches long, mounted on a field carriage, serviceable.
- One copper 8½-inch, 1 foot 9 inches long, mounted on a field carriage, serviceable.
- One brass 6-inch, 1 foot 4½ inches long, a curious old piece, with highly carved and ornamented carriage, mounted on a field carriage.
- One brass 4½-inch, 1 foot 4½ inches long, a curious old piece, mounted on a field carriage.

Guns.

- One brass 8-pounder, 10 feet 2 inches long, ornamented with dolphins and rings, apparently a French battering gun, being heavy metal, serviceable.

- One copper 8-pounder, 4 feet $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, serviceable.
- One brass 8-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, serviceable.
- One brass 8-pounder, 5 feet 1 inch long, serviceable.
- One brass 7-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, heavy metal, serviceable.
- One brass 7-pounder, 4 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, heavy metal, serviceable.
- One copper $6\frac{1}{2}$ -pounder, 5 feet 1 inch long, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 5 feet long, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 1 inch long, serviceable.
- One copper 6-pounder, 5 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 5 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, unserviceable, being heavy metal.
- One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, serviceable, being heavy metal.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, inscription in English characters, owner, King Runjeet Sing, Commander Meg Sing, Kawkur, maker Rai Sing, Lahore, 1833, No. 1, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 8 inches long, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, highly ornamented carriage, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, inscription in English characters, owner King Runjeet Sing, Commander Meg Sing, Kawkur, maker Rai Sing, Lahore, 1833, No. 1, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 8 inches, Persian inscription, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 5 feet long, no inscription, serviceable,
- One copper 6-pounder, 5 feet long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One copper 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, being highly ornamented, carriage inlaid with brass and steel, serviceable.

One 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, being highly ornamented, carriage inlaid with brass and steel, serviceable.

One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, no inscription, serviceable.

One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.

One copper 6-pounder, 4 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.

One gun-metal 6-pounder, 4 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, no inscription, apparently a capital gun.

One brass $5\frac{3}{4}$ -pounder, 5 feet 7 inches long, Persian inscription, serviceable.

One brass $5\frac{3}{4}$ pounder, 5 feet 9 inches long, no inscription, being heavy metal.

One brass 4-pounder, 4 feet 7 inches long, no inscription, being heavy metal, serviceable.

One copper 3-pounder, 3 feet long, Persian inscription, serviceable.

One $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch brass pounder, 4 feet 7 inches long, no inscription, serviceable, being heavy metal.

One unknown, sunk in Sutlej.

One unknown, sunk in Sutlej.

One unknown, sunk in Sutlej.

One unknown, sunk in Sutlej.

One unknown, spiked on the opposite bank.

One unknown, spiked on the opposite bank.

One brass 6-pounder, taken possession of in the fort of Gungrana.

One 9-pounder, no inscription, taken possession of in the fort of Gungrana.

One 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, no inscription, serviceable.

Seven, unknown, sunk in the Sutlej.

Two guns, since brought in, unknown.

Abstract of Captured Ordnance.

Serviceable—12 howitzers, 4 mortars, 33 guns ; total, 49.

Unserviceable—1 howitzer, 2 guns ; total 3.

Sunk in the Sutlej, and spiked on the opposite shore—13 guns.

Since brought in—2 guns.

Grand total, 67.

Forty swivel camel-guns also captured, which have been destroyed.

G. LAWRENSON,

Major, 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery, Commanding Artillery,
1st Division, Army of the Sutlej.

N.B.—The quantity of ammunition captured with the artillery, and found in the camp of the enemy, is beyond accurate calculation, consisting of shot, shell, grape, and small arm ammunition of every description, and for every calibre. The powder found in the limbers and waggons of the guns and in the magazines of the intrenched camp has been destroyed, to prevent accidents. Six large hackery-loads have also been appropriated to the destruction of forts in the neighbourhood. As many of the shot and shell as time would admit of being collected, have been brought into the park—the shells, being useless, have been thrown into the river. The shot will be appropriated to the public service.

G. LAWRENSON,

Major, 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery, Commanding Artillery,
1st Division, Army of the Sutlej.

The Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee.

Camp, Kanha, Cuchwa, Feb. 19, 1846.

EXTRACT.

The immediate result of the victory of Aliwal was the evacuation by the Sikh garrisons of all the forts hitherto occupied by detachments of Lahore soldiers on this side of the river Sutlej, and the submission of the whole of the territory on the left bank of that river to the British Government.

The Sikh army remained in its intrenched position; and, though on the first intelligence of the victory of Aliwal, and at the sight of the numerous bodies which floated from the neighbourhood of that battle-field to the bridge of boats at Sobraon, they seemed much shaken and disheartened, and though many were reported to have left them and gone to their homes, yet, after a few days, the Sikh troops seemed as confident as ever of being able to defy us in their intrenched position, and to prevent our passage of the river.

The Commander-in-Chief was not in a state to take advantage of the enemy's defeat at Aliwal, by an attack on his intrenched position at Sobraon, until the troops under Major-General Sir H. Smith should have rejoined his Excellency's camp, and the siege-train and ammunition should have arrived from Delhi. The first portion of the siege-train, with the reserve ammunition for 100 field guns, reached the

Commander-in-Chief's camp on the 7th and 8th instant. On the latter day, the brigades which had been detached from the main army for the operations in the neighbourhood of Loodiana rejoined the Commander-in-Chief. Within forty-eight hours from that time, the enemy's intrenched camp was carried by storm, his army almost annihilated, sixty-seven guns captured, and, during the night of the 10th, on which this glorious victory was achieved, the advanced brigades of the British army were thrown across the Sutlej. Early on the 12th our bridge was completed, and on the 13th the Commander-in-Chief, with the whole force, excepting the heavy train, and the division left to collect and bring in the wounded to Ferozepore, with the captured guns, were encamped in the Punjab, at Kussoor, sixteen miles from the bank of the river opposite Ferozepore, and thirty-two miles from Lahore.

For the details of these important and decisive operations, I must refer you to the inclosures of this despatch.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing briefly the pride and gratification with which I communicate to you these results so eminently evincing the energetic decision of the Commander-in-Chief's operations, and the indomitable courage of the British-Indian army under his Excellency's command, and which will, I am convinced, be met with a corresponding feeling by the home Government and the British public.

I returned to Ferozepore from the field of Sobraon, on the afternoon of the 10th, within a few hours after the action had ceased, to superintend the passage of the Sutlej by our troops.

I joined the camp of the Commander-in-Chief at Kussoor on the morning of the 14th.

On the arrival at Lahore of the news of the complete victory of Sobraon, the Ranee and Durbar urged Raja Golab Sing to proceed immediately to the British camp, to beg pardon in the name of the Durbar and the Sikh Government for the offence which had been committed, and to endeavour to negotiate some arrangement for the preservation of the country from utter ruin.

The Raja first stipulated that the Durbar and the chief officers of the army, as well as the members of the Punchayets, should sign a solemn declaration that they would abide by such terms as he might determine on with the British Government. This is said to have been immediately acceded to; and, on the 15th, Raja Golab Sing, Dewan Dena Nath, and Fakeer Nooroodeen arrived in my camp at Kussoor, with full credentials from the Maha Raja, and empowered to agree, in the name of the Maha Raja and the Government, to such terms as I might dictate. The Raja was accompanied by the Barukzie chief, Sooltan Mahomed Khan, and several of the most influential sirdars of the nation.

I received the Raja in Durbar as the representative of an offending Government, omitting the forms

and ceremonies usually observed on the occasion of friendly meetings, and refusing to receive, at that time, the proffered nuzzurs and complimentary offerings.

I briefly explained to the Raja and his colleagues that the offence which had been committed was most serious, and the conduct of the chiefs and army was most unwarrantable—that this offence had been perpetrated without the shadow of any cause of quarrel on the part of the British Government, in the face of an existing treaty of amity and friendship, and that, as all Asia had witnessed the injurious conduct of the Sikh nation, retributive justice required that the proceedings of the British Government should be of a character which would mark to the whole world that insult could not be offered to the British Government, and our provinces invaded by a hostile army, without signal punishment.

I told the Raja that I recognized the wisdom, prudence, and good-feeling evinced by him in having kept himself separate from these unjustifiable hostilities of the Sikhs, and that I was prepared to mark my sense of that conduct in the proceedings which must now be carried through. I stated, in the most marked manner and words, my satisfaction that he who had not participated in the offence, and whose wisdom and good-feeling towards the British Government were well known, had been the person chosen by the Durbar as their representative for negotiating the means by which atonement might

be made, and the terms on which the Sikh Government might be rescued from impending destruction, by a return to amicable relations between the British Government and the Lahore State.

I told the Raja and his colleagues that Mr. Currie, the chief secretary to Government, and Major Lawrence, my agent, were in full possession of my determination on the subject; that they were in my entire confidence; and I referred the chiefs to those officers, that they might learn from them the principles and details of adjustment which I had determined to offer for their immediate acceptance.

The chiefs remained the greater part of the night in conference with Mr. Currie and Major Lawrence; but, before they separated, a paper was signed by them to the effect that all that had been demanded would be conceded, and that arrangements would be immediately made, as far as were in the power of the chiefs, to carry out all the details that had been explained to them.

The terms demanded and conceded are, the surrender, in full sovereignty, of the territory, hill and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and the payment of one and a half crores of rupees as indemnity for the expenses of the war—the disbandment of the present Sikh army, and its re-organization on the system and regulations with regard to pay which it obtained in the time of the late Maha Raja Runjeet Sing—the arrangement for limiting the extent of the force to be henceforth employed,

to be determined on in communication with the British Government—the surrender to us of all the guns that had been pointed against us—the entire regulation and control of both banks of the river Sutlej, and such other arrangements for settling the future boundaries of the Sikh State, and the organization of its administration, as might be determined on at Lahore.

It was further arranged that the Maha Raja, with Bhaee Ram Sing, and the other chiefs remaining at Lahore, should forthwith repair to the camp of the Governor-General, and place themselves in the hands of the Governor-General, to accompany his camp to Lahore.

I had prepared, for circulation on my arrival at Kussoor, a proclamation declaratory of my present views and intentions with regard to the Punjab—a translation of which was given to Raja Golab Sing and his colleagues, and a copy of which is inclosed for your information.

It was determined that the Maha Raja should meet me at Lulleana on the 18th (yesterday), when the camp arrived at that place. On the afternoon of the 17th, it was announced to me that the Maha Raja, with Bhaee Ram Sing and other chiefs, had instantly on receiving the summons from Raja Golab Sing, hastened from Lahore, and that they had arrived at Raja Golab Sing's camp, pitched about a mile beyond our piquets, and that his Highness was ready at once to wait upon me.

I considered it right to abide by the first arrangement, and I directed that it should be intimated to the Maha Raja and the chiefs, that I would receive his Highness, on the day appointed, at Lulleana, eleven miles in advance, on the road to Lahore.

Yesterday afternoon, the Maha Raja, attended by Raja Golab Singh, Dewan Deena Nath, Fakeer Nooroodeen, Bhace Ram Sing, and ten or twelve other chiefs, had an interview with me in my Durbar tent, where the Commander-in-Chief and staff had been invited by me to be present to receive them.

As on the occasion of Raja Golab Sing's visit, I omitted the usual salute to the Maha Raja, and curtailed the other customary ceremonies on his arrival at my tent, causing it to be explained that, until submission had been distinctly tendered by the Maha Raja in person, he could not be recognized and received as a friendly prince.

Submission was tendered by the minister and chiefs who accompanied the Maha Raja, and the pardon of the British Government was requested on such conditions as I should dictate, in the most explicit terms; after which, I stated, that the conditions having been distinctly made known to the minister Raja Golab Sing and the chiefs accredited with him, it was unnecessary to discuss them in that place, and in the presence of the young Maha Raja, who was of too tender an age to take part in such matters, and that all the requirements of the

British Government had been acquiesced in, and their fulfilment promised in the name of the Maha Raja and Durbar, I should consider myself justified in treating the young Maha Raja from that moment as a prince restored to the friendship of the British Government.

After some remarks, regarding the fame and character of the late Maha Raja Runjeet Sing, and hope that the young prince would follow the footsteps of his father, and my desire that such relations should henceforward exist between the two states as would tend to the benefit of both, I broke up the Durbar.

On his taking leave, I caused the customary presents to be made to the Maha Raja; and on his retiring from my tent, the usual salute was fired from our 24-pounders, drawn up at the bottom of the street of tents for that purpose.

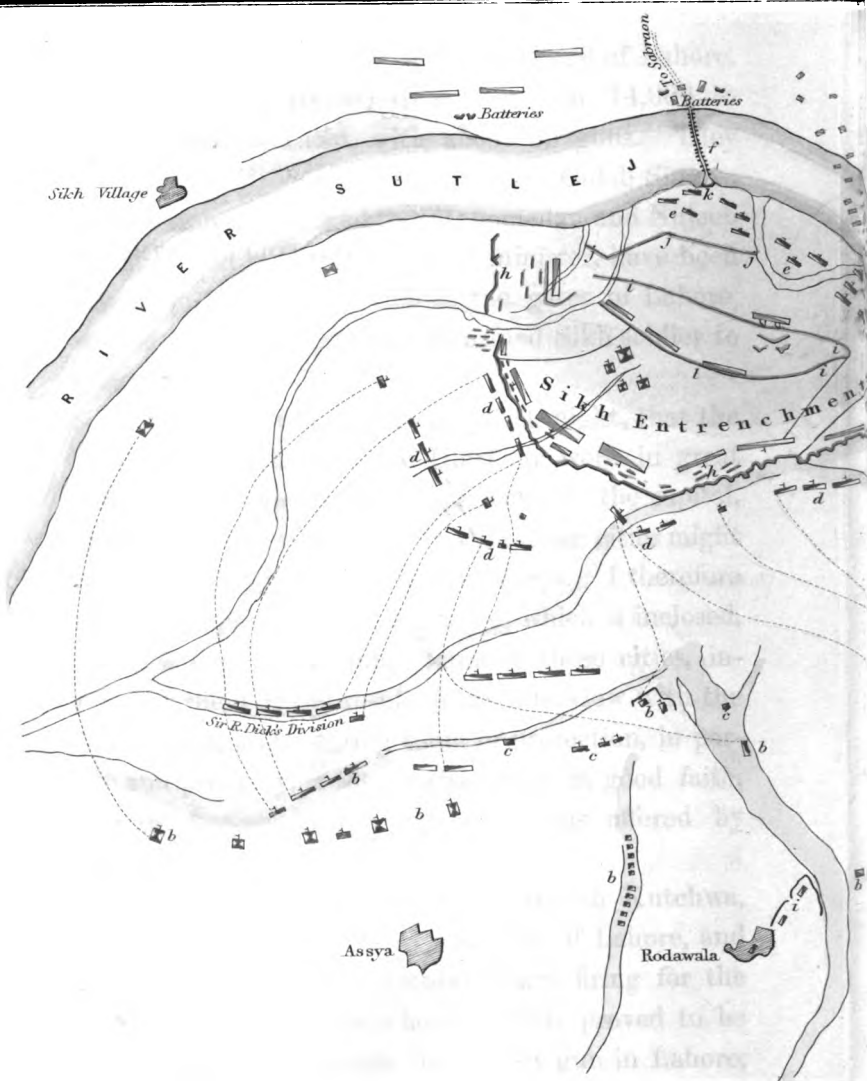
In the course of discussion, the minister asked if the young Maha Raja should now return to the Ranee at Lahore, or if it was my desire that he should remain at my camp? intimating that it was for me to dispose of the young chief as I pleased, and as I might consider best for his Highness's interests. I replied, that I thought it advisable that his Highness's camp should accompany mine, and that I should myself conduct him to his capital, which I purposed reaching in two marches, that is, by to-morrow morning.

The remains of the Sikh army, under Sirdar Tej Sing and Raja Lal Sing, on retiring from Sobraon,

encamped at Raebam, about 18 miles east of Lahore. They are variously estimated at from 14,000 to 20,000 horse and foot, with about 35 guns. They have been positively ordered by Raja Golab Sing to remain stationary ; and the Mahomedan and Nujeeb battalions, in the interest of the minister, have been placed in the citadel, and at the gates of Lahore, with strict orders to permit no armed Sikh soldier to enter the town.

It was intimated to me, late last night, that the inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur were in great alarm at the approach of our army to the capital, and were under apprehension that those cities might be sacked and plundered by our troops. I therefore caused the proclamation, a copy of which is inclosed, to be issued to the inhabitants of those cities, informing them of the result of my interview with the Maha Raja, and assuring them of protection, in person and property, if the Durbar acted in good faith, and no further hostile opposition was offered by the army.

On our arrival at this place (Kanh Kutchwa, about sixteen miles from the city of Lahore, and twelve from the cantonments), heavy firing for the best part of an hour was heard. This proved to be a salute of seven rounds from every gun in Lahore, in honour of the result of the Maha Raja's meeting with me yesterday, and in joy at the prospect of the restoration of amicable relations.



Scale of Yards

1000 500 0 1000 2000 Yards

PLAN OF THE BATTLE of SABRAON

FOUGHT ON THE 10th FEB^y 1846 BY THE BRITISH ARMY

UNDER THE PERSONAL COMMAND OF

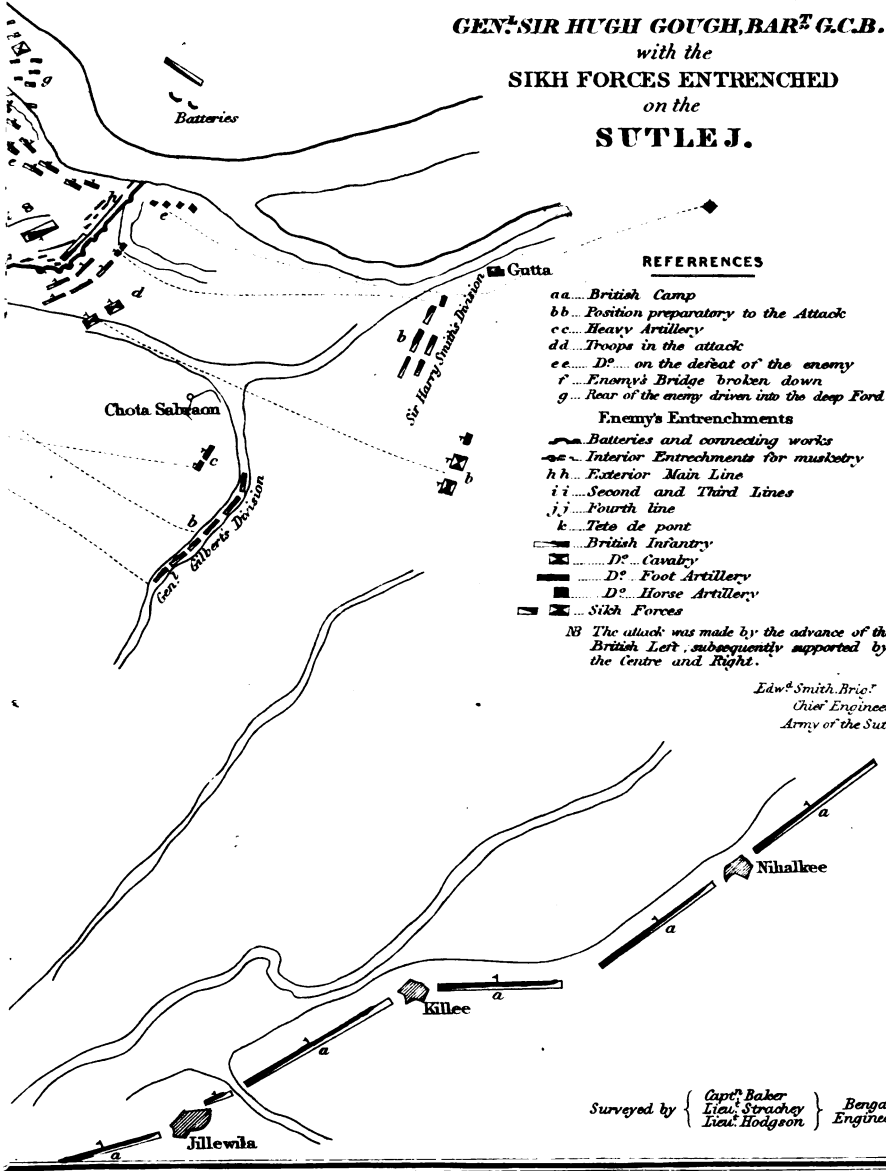
GEN^l SIR HUGH GOUGH, BART^l G.C.B.

with the

SIKH FORCES ENTRENCHED

on the

SUTLEJ.



*General Order by the Right Honourable the
Governor-General of India.*

Camp, Kussoor, Feb. 14th, 1846.

The Governor-General, having received from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the despatch annexed to this paper, announces to the army and to the people of India, for the fourth time during this campaign, a most important and memorable victory obtained by the army of the Sutlej over the Sikh forces at Sobraon, on the 10th instant.

On that day the enemy's strongly intrenched camp, defended by 35,000 men and 67 pieces of artillery, exclusive of heavy guns on the opposite bank of the river, was stormed by the British army, under the immediate command of his Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G. C. B., and in two hours the Sikh forces were driven into the river with immense loss, 67 guns being captured by the victors.

The Governor-General most cordially congratulates the Commander-in-Chief and the British army on this exploit, one of the most daring ever achieved, by which, in open day, a triple line of breastworks, flanked by formidable redoubts, bristling with artillery, manned by thirty-two regular regiments of infantry, was assaulted, and carried, by the forces under his Excellency's command.

This important operation was most judiciously preceded by a cannonade from the heavy howitzers and mortars, which had arrived from Delhi on the

8th instant, the same day on which the forces under Major-General Sir Harry Smith, which had been detached to Loodiana, and had gained the victory of Aliwal, rejoined the Commander-in-Chief's camp.

The vertical fire of the heavy ordnance had the effect intended by his Excellency; it shook the enemy's confidence in works so well and so laboriously constructed, and compelled them to seek shelter in the broken ground within their camp.

The British infantry, formed on the extreme left of the line, then advanced to the assault, and in spite of every impediment, cleared the intrenchments, and entered the enemy's camp. Her Majesty's 10th, 53rd, and 80th regiments, with the 33rd, 43rd, 59th, and 63rd native infantry, moving at a firm and steady pace, never fired a shot till they had passed the barriers opposed to them, a forbearance much to be commended and most worthy of constant imitation, to which may be attributed the success of their first effort, and the small loss they sustained. This attack was crowned with the success it deserved, and (led by its gallant commander, Major-General Sir Robert Dick) obtained the admiration of the army, which witnessed its disciplined valour; when checked by the formidable obstacles and superior numbers to which the attacking division was exposed, the second division, under Major-General Gilbert, afforded the most opportune assistance by rapidly advancing to the attack of the enemy's batteries, entering their fortified position after a severe strug-

gle, and sweeping through the interior of the camp. This division inflicted a very severe loss on the retreating enemy.

The same gallant efforts, attended by the same success, distinguished the attack of the enemy's left, made by the first division under the command of Major-General Sir H. Smith, K.C.B., in which the troops nobly sustained their former reputation.

These three divisions of infantry, concentrated within the enemy's camp, drove his shattered forces into the river, with a loss which far exceeded that which the most experienced officers had ever witnessed.

Thus terminated, in the brief space of two hours, this most remarkable conflict, in which the military combinations of the Commander-in-Chief were fully and ably carried into effect with his Excellency's characteristic energy. The enemy's select regiments of regular infantry have been dispersed, and a large proportion destroyed, with the loss, since the campaign began, of 220 pieces of artillery taken in action.

The same evening, six regiments of native infantry crossed the Sutlej; on the following day, the bridge of boats was nearly completed by that able and indefatigable officer, Major Abbott, of the engineers, and the army is this day encamped at Kussoor, 32 miles from Lahore.

The Governor-General again most cordially congratulates the Commander-in-Chief on the important

results obtained by this memorable achievement. The Governor-General, in the name of the Government and of the people of India, offers to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the general officers, and all the officers and troops under their command, his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments for the services they have performed.

To commemorate this great victory, the Governor-General will cause a medal to be struck, with "Soobraon" engraved upon it, to be presented to the victorious army in the service of the East-India Company, and requests his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to forward the lists usually furnished of those engaged.

The Governor-General deeply regrets the loss of the brave officers and men who have fallen on this occasion. Major-General Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B., who led the attack, received a mortal wound after he had entered the enemy's intrenchments. Thus fell, most gloriously, at the moment of victory, this veteran officer, displaying the same energy and intrepidity, as when, thirty-five years ago, in Spain, he was the distinguished leader of the 42nd Highlanders.

The army has also sustained a heavy loss by the death of Brigadier Taylor, commanding the 3rd brigade of the 2nd division, a most able officer, and very worthy to have been at the head of so distinguished a corps as Her Majesty's 29th regiment, by which he was beloved and respected.

The Company's service has lost an excellent officer in Captain Fisher, who fell at the head of the brave Sirmoor regiment, which greatly distinguished itself.

The Governor-General has much satisfaction in again offering to Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., commanding the 1st division of infantry, his best thanks for his gallant services on this occasion, by which he has added to his well-established reputation.

The Governor-General acknowledges the meritorious conduct of Brigadier Penny and Brigadier Hicks, commanding brigades in the 1st division.

Her Majesty's 31st and 50th regiments greatly distinguished themselves, as well as the 42nd and 47th native infantry and the Nusseeree battalion.

The Governor-General's thanks are also due to Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan, commanding Her Majesty's 50th, who, he regrets to hear, has been severely wounded.

To Major-General Gilbert, commanding the 2nd division, the Governor-General is most happy to express his acknowledgments for the judgment, coolness, and intrepidity displayed by him on every occasion since the campaign opened; and, on the present, the promptitude and energy of his attack essentially contributed to insure the success of the day.

The Governor-General trusts that the wound received by Brigadier Maclaren will not long deprive the service of one of its best officers.

Her Majesty's 29th, and the 1st European regiments, and the 16th, 48th, 61st native infantry, and the Sirmoor battalion, have entitled themselves, by their gallant conduct, to the thanks of the Government.

To Brigadier Stacy, on whom the command of the 2nd division devolved, the Governor-General's thanks are especially due, for the able manner in which the attack within the enemy's camp was directed.

The Governor-General is also glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging the services of Brigadier Wilkinson, commanding the 6th brigade of the attacking division.

The brigade composed of Her Majesty's 9th and 62nd regiments, and the 26th native infantry, under the command of Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham, placed in support of the attacking division, by its firm and judicious advance, contributed to the success of the assault.

The cavalry, under the command of Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B., Brigadiers Cureton, Scott, and Campbell, were well in hand, and ready for any emergency. Her Majesty's 3rd light dragoons, as usual, were in the foremost ranks, and distinguished themselves under their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel White.

Brigadier Smith, the commanding engineer, fully accomplished the Commander-in-Chief's instructions; and to Captain Baker and Lieutenant Becher, of the engineers, the Governor-General's acknow-

ledgments are due, for leading the division of attack into the enemy's camp : these officers will maintain the reputation of their corps whenever gallantry or science may be required from its members.

Major Abbott, of the engineers, exclusive of his exertions in constructing the bridge of boats, displayed much intelligence in the field. The merits of Major Reilly, commanding that most useful corps the sappers and miners, are acknowledged. The ability and zeal of Brigadier Irvine, the senior officer of the engineer corps, are well known to the Governor-General ; and his forbearance in not assuming the command, having reached the camp on the preceding evening, is duly appreciated.

Brigadier Gowan, commanding the artillery, ably directed the practice of the heavy artillery on the left, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Biddulph, Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, and Captain Pillans.

On the right, the howitzer practice was well sustained by Major Grant.

The troops of horse artillery of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane and Captain Fordyce greatly assisted the attack of our infantry on the left ; and whilst the enemy were crossing the river, the fire of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander's troop was most effective.

The troops of Captain Horsford and Captain Swinley also did good service.

The Governor-General's acknowledgments are

due to Major Grant, deputy adjutant-general, and to his department generally, for their ability and intelligence. To the quartermaster-general the service is much indebted for the judgment and zeal which mark all the proceedings of that officer, and the Governor-General offers his acknowledgments to him, to the deputy quartermaster-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, and the officers of that department.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, acting adjutant-general, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, acting quartermaster-general, Queen's service, the Governor-General's thanks are due. He regrets the temporary privation of the services of these officers by the wounds they have received.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Birch, judge advocate-general, the Governor-General again has to repeat his thanks for his intelligence and gallantry.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Havelock, Persian interpreter, the Governor-General offers his best thanks.

The Governor-General desires to record his obligations to Count Ravensburgh, and to the officers of His Royal Highness's staff, Count Oriola and Count Greuben. This gallant and amiable prince, with his brave associates of the Prussian army, has shared all the dangers and secured for himself the respect and admiration of the British army; and the Governor-General begs to convey to His Royal Highness and to his staff, his cordial thanks for the ready offers of their services on the field of battle.

The Governor-General has now to acknowledge the services rendered by the officers attached to his own staff.

He renews to Lieutenant-Colonel Benson, of the Military Board, his strong sense of the important services rendered by that officer during the whole of this campaign, whose general information in military details, and cool judgment in action, deserve this acknowledgment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, the Governor-General's military secretary, displayed on the 10th instant the same intelligence and gallantry as on former occasions.

Major Lawrence, the Governor-General's political agent, has, throughout these operations, afforded most useful assistance by his ability, zeal, and activity in the field, as well as on every other occasion.

Captain Mills, assistant political agent, and honorary aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, has shewn the most unwearied devotion to the service, as well in the field as in the exercise of his personal influence in the protected Sikh states.

The Governor-General's thanks are also due to Captain Cunningham, engineers, assistant political agent.

The Governor-General's aides-de-camp, Captain Grant, Lord Arthur Hay, Captain Peel, and Captain Hardinge, by their gallantry and intelligence rendered themselves most useful.

In the operations of this campaign, in which officers of the civil service have accompanied the camp, and participated in the risks incidental to active warfare, the Governor-General's thanks are due for their readiness in encountering these risks, and their endurance of privations.

The Governor-General acknowledges the able assistance he has at all times received from the political secretary, F. Currie, Esq. His acknowledgments are also due to his private secretary, C. Hardinge, Esq., and to the assistant political agent, R. Cust, Esq.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, deputy commissary-general, has succeeded in keeping the army well supplied; and the Governor-General is much satisfied with his exertions, and those of the officers under his command. The army took the field under circumstances of great difficulty; and, by strenuous exertions, and good arrangements on the part of the lieutenant-colonel, the army has now a large supply in reserve—a result very creditable to the chief of the commissariat department. The manner in which Captain Johnston has conducted the commissariat duties intrusted to him has also met with the Governor-General's approbation.

To Dr. Macleod, superintending surgeon, and to Dr. Graham, as well as to the officers of the medical department generally, the Governor-General offers his acknowledgments.

His thanks are due to Dr. Walker, surgeon to

the Governor-General, whose ability is only to be equalled by his zeal and humanity.

A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired in celebration of the victory of Sobraon at all the usual stations of the army.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

General Sir Hugh Gough, Baronet, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, to the Governor-General of India.

*Head Quarters, Army of the Sutlej, Camp, Kussoor,
February 13, 1846.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

This is the fourth despatch which I have had the honour of addressing to you since the opening of the campaign. Thanks to Almighty God, whose hand I desire to acknowledge in all our successes, the occasion of my writing now is to announce a fourth and most glorious and decisive victory.

My last communication detailed the movements of the Sikhs and our counter-manceuvres since the great day of Ferozeshah. Defeated on the Upper Sutlej, the enemy continued to occupy his position on the right bank, and his formidable *tête de pont*

and intrenchments on the left bank of the river, in front of the main body of our army. But, on the 10th instant, all that he held of British territory, which was comprised in the ground on which one of his camps stood, was stormed from his grasp, and his audacity was again signally punished by a blow, sudden, heavy, and overwhelming. It is my gratifying duty to detail the measures which have led to this glorious result.

The enemy's works had been repeatedly reconnoitred during the time of my head-quarters being fixed at Nihalkee; by myself, my departmental staff, and my engineer and artillery officers. Our observations, coupled with the reports of spies, convinced us that there had devolved on us the arduous task of attacking a position covered with formidable intrenchments, not fewer than 30,000 men, the best of the Khalsa troops, with seventy pieces of cannon, united by a good bridge to a reserve on the opposite bank, on which the enemy had a considerable camp and some artillery, commanding and flanking his field-works on our side. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division having rejoined me on the evening of the 8th, and part of my siege-train having come up with me, I resolved, on the morning of the 10th, to dispose our mortars and battering guns on the alluvial land within good range of the enemy's works. To enable us to do this, it was necessary first to drive in the enemy's piquets at the post of observation in front of Kodeewalla, and at the

Little Sobraon. It was directed that this should be done during the night of the 9th, but the execution of this part of the plan was deferred, owing to misconceptions and casual circumstances, until near day-break. The delay was of little importance, as the event shewed that the Sikhs had followed our example, in occupying the two posts in force by day only. Of both, therefore, possession was taken without opposition. The battering and disposable field-artillery was then put in position on an extended semicircle, embracing within its fire the works of the Sikhs. It had been intended that the cannonade should have commenced at daybreak; but so heavy a mist hung over the plain and river, that it became necessary to wait until the rays of the sun had penetrated it and cleared the atmosphere. Meanwhile, on the margin of the Sutlej, on our left, two brigades of Major-General Sir Robert Dick's division, under his personal command, stood ready to commence the assault against the enemy's extreme right. His 7th brigade, in which was the 10th foot, reinforced by the 53rd foot, and led by Brigadier Stacy, was to head the attack, supported at 200 yards' distance by the 6th brigade, under Brigadier Wilkinson. In reserve was the 5th brigade, under Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham, which was to move forward from the intrenched village of Kodeewalla, leaving, if necessary, a regiment for its defence. In the centre, Major-General Gilbert's division was deployed for

support or attack, its right resting on and in the village of the Little Sobraon. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division was formed near the village of Guttah, with its right thrown up towards the Suttlej. Brigadier Cureton's cavalry threatened, by feigned attacks, the ford at Hurrekee and the enemy's horse, under Raja Lall Sing Misr, on the opposite bank. Brigadier Campbell, taking an intermediate position in the rear between Major-General Gilbert's right and Major-General Sir Harry Smith's left, protected both. Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, under whom was Brigadier Scott, held in reserve on our left, ready to act as circumstances might demand, the rest of the cavalry.

Our battery of nine-pounders, enlarged into twelves, opened near the Little Sobraon with a brigade of howitzers formed from the light field-batteries and troops of horse artillery, shortly after daybreak. But it was half-past six before the whole of our artillery fire was developed. It was most spirited and well directed. I cannot speak in terms too high of the judicious disposition of the guns, their admirable practice, or the activity with which the cannonade was sustained. But, notwithstanding the formidable calibre of our iron guns, mortars, and howitzers, and the admirable way in which they were served, and aided by a rocket battery, it would have been visionary to expect that they could, within any limited time, silence the fire of seventy pieces behind well-constructed batteries

of earth, plank, and fascines, or dislodge troops, covered either by redoubts or epaulments, or within a treble line of trenches. The effect of the cannonade was, as has been since proved by an inspection of the camp, most severely felt by the enemy; but it soon became evident that the issue of this struggle must be brought to the arbitrament of musketry and bayonet.

At nine o'clock, Brigadier Stacy's brigade, supported on either flank by Captains Horsford's and Fordyce's batteries, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lane's troop of horse artillery, moved to the attack in admirable order. The infantry and guns aided each other correlatively. The former marched steadily on in line, which they halted only to correct when necessary. The latter took up successive positions at the gallop, until at length they were within 300 yards of the heavy batteries of the Sikhs; but, notwithstanding the regularity and coolness, and scientific character of this assault, which Brigadier Wilkinson well supported, so hot was the fire of cannon, musketry, and zumboorucks kept up by the Khalsa troops, that it seemed for some moments impossible that the intrenchments could be won under it; but soon, persevering gallantry triumphed, and the whole army had the satisfaction to see the gallant Brigadier Stacy's soldiers driving the Sikhs in confusion before them within the area of their encampment. The 10th foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, now for the first time brought into serious contact

with the enemy, greatly distinguished themselves. This regiment never fired a shot until it had got within the works of the enemy. The onset of Her Majesty's 53rd foot was as gallant and effective. The 43rd and 59th native infantry, brigaded with them, emulated both in cool determination.

At the moment of this first success, I directed Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham's brigade to move on in support; and Major-General Gilbert's and Sir Harry Smith's divisions to throw out their light troops to threaten the works, aided by artillery. As these attacks of the centre and right commenced, the fire of our heavy guns had first to be directed to the right, and then gradually to cease; but, at one time the thunder of full 120 pieces of ordnance reverberated in this mighty combat through the valley of the Sutlej; and, as it was soon seen that the weight of the whole force within the Sikh camp was likely to be thrown upon the two brigades that had passed its trenches, it became necessary to convert into close and serious attacks the demonstrations with skirmishers and artillery of the centre and right; and the battle raged with inconceivable fury from right to left. The Sikhs, even when at particular points their intrenchments were mastered with the bayonet, strove to regain them by the fiercest conflict sword in hand. Nor was it until the cavalry of the left, under Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, had moved forward and ridden through the openings in the intrenchments made by

our sappers, in single file, and re-formed as they passed them; and the 3rd dragoons, whom no obstacle usually held formidable by horse appears to check, had, on this day, as at Ferozeshah, galloped over and cut down the obstinate defenders of batteries and field-works, and until the full weight of three divisions of infantry, with every field artillery gun which could be sent to their aid, had been cast into the scale, that victory finally declared for the British. The fire of the Sikhs first slackened, and then nearly ceased; and the victors, then pressing them on every side, precipitated them in masses over their bridge, and into the Sutlej, which a sudden rise of seven inches had rendered hardly fordable. In their efforts to reach the right bank through the deepened water, they suffered from our horse artillery a terrible carnage. Hundreds fell under this cannonade; hundreds upon hundreds were drowned in attempting the perilous passage. Their awful slaughter, confusion, and dismay were such as would have excited compassion in the hearts of their generous conquerors, if the Khalsa troops had not, in the earlier part of the action, sullied their gallantry by slaughtering and barbarously mangling every wounded soldier whom, in the vicissitudes of attack, the fortune of war left at their mercy. I must pause in this narrative especially to notice the determined hardihood and bravery with which our two battalions of Ghoerkhas, the Sirmoor and Nusseoree, met the Sikhs, wherever they were opposed to them. Sol-

diers of small stature but indomitable spirit, they vied in ardent courage in the charge with the grenadiers of our own nation, and, armed with the short weapon of their mountains, were a terror to the Sikhs throughout this great combat.

Sixty-seven pieces of cannon, upwards of 200 camel-swivels (zumboorucks), numerous standards, and vast munitions of war, captured by our troops, are the pledges and trophies of our victory. The battle was over by eleven in the morning; and, in the forenoon, I caused our engineers to burn a part and to sink a part of the vaunted bridge of the Khalsa army, across which they had boastfully come once more to defy us, and to threaten India with ruin and devastation.

We have to deplore a loss severe in itself, but certainly not heavy when weighed in the balance against the obstacles overcome and the advantages obtained. I have especially to lament the fall of Major-General Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B., a gallant veteran of the Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns. He survived only until evening the dangerous grape-shot wound which he received close to the enemy's intrenchments, whilst personally animating, by his dauntless example, the soldiers of Her Majesty's 80th regiment, in their career of noble daring. Major-General Gilbert, to whose gallantry and unceasing exertions I have been so deeply indebted, and whose services have been so eminent throughout this eventful campaign, and Brigadier Stacy, the

leader of the brigade most hotly and successfully engaged, both received contusions. They were such as would have caused many men to retire from the field, but they did not interrupt for a moment the efforts of these heroic officers. Brigadier Maclaren, so distinguished in the campaigns in Affghanistan, at Maharajpore, and now again in our conflicts with the Sikhs, has been badly wounded by a ball in the knee. Brigadier Taylor, C.B., one of the most gallant and intelligent officers in the army, to whom I have felt deeply indebted on many occasions, fell in this fight at the head of his brigade in close encounter with the enemy, and covered with honourable wounds. Brigadier Penny, of the Nusseereebattalion, commanding the 2nd brigade, has been wounded, but not, I trust, severely. I am deprived for the present of the valuable services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Gough, C.B., acting quartermaster-general of Her Majesty's troops, whose aid I have so highly prized in all my campaigns in China and India. He received a wound from a grape shot, which is severe, but I hope not dangerous. Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, acting adjutant-general of Her Majesty's forces, whose superior merit as a staff officer I have before recorded, has suffered a compound fracture in the left arm by a ball. It is feared that amputation may become necessary. Lieutenant-Colonels Ryan and Petit, of the 50th foot, were both badly wounded with that gallant regiment. Captain John Fisher, commandant of the Sirmoor battalion

fell at the head of his valiant little corps, respected and lamented by the whole army.

I have now to make the attempt, difficult, nay, impracticable I deem it, of expressing, in adequate terms, my sense of obligation to those who especially aided me by their talents and self-devotion in the hard-fought field of Sobraon.

First, Right Honourable Sir, you must permit me to speak of yourself. Before the action, I had the satisfaction of submitting to you my plan of attack, and I cannot describe the support which I derived from the circumstance of its having in all its details met your approbation. When a soldier of such sound judgment and matured experience as your Excellency, assured me that my projected operation deserved success, I could not permit myself to doubt that, by the blessing of Divine Providence, the victory would be ours. Nor did your assistance stop here; though suffering severely from the effects of a fall, and unable to mount on horseback without assistance, your uncontrollable desire to see this army once more triumphant, carried you into the hottest of the fire, filling all who witnessed your exposure to such peril at once with admiration of the intrepidity that prompted it and anxiety for your personal safety, involving so deeply in itself the interests and happiness of British India. I must acknowledge my obligation to you for having, whilst I was busied with another portion of our operations, superintended all the arrangements that related to

laying our bridge across the Sutlej, near Ferozepore. Our prompt appearance on this side of the river after victory, and advance to this place, which has enabled us to surprise its fort, and encamp without opposition in one of the strongest positions in the country, is the result of this invaluable assistance.

The major-generals of divisions engaged deserve far more commendation than I am able, within the limits of a despatch, to bestow. Major-General Sir Robert Dick, as I have already related, has fallen on a field of renown worthy of his military career and services, and the affectionate regret of his country will follow him to a soldier's grave.

In his attack on the enemy's left, Major-General Sir Harry Smith displayed the same valour and judgment which gave him the victory of Aliwal. A more arduous task has seldom, if ever, been assigned to a division. Never has an attempt been more gloriously carried through.

I want words to express my gratitude to Major-General Gilbert. Not only have I to record that in this great fight all was achieved by him, which, as Commander-in-Chief, I could desire to have executed; not only on this day was his division enabled, by his skill and courageous example, to triumph over obstacles from which a less ardent spirit would have recoiled as insurmountable; but, since the hour in which our leading columns moved out of Umballa, I have found in the major-general an officer who has not merely carried out all my orders to the

letter, but whose zeal and tact have enabled him in a hundred instances to perform valuable services in exact anticipation of my wishes. I beg explicitly to recommend him to your Excellency's especial notice as a divisional commander of the highest merit.

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell has established a claim on this day to the rare commendation of having achieved much with a cavalry force, where the duty to be done consisted entirely of an attack on field-works usually supposed to be the particular province of infantry and artillery. His vigilance and activity throughout our operations, and the superior manner in which our out-post duties have been carried on under his superintendence, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

Brigadier Stacy, C. B., I must commend to your special protection and favour. On him devolved the arduous duty of leading the first column to the attack, turning the enemy's right, encountering his fire, before his numbers had been thinned, or his spirit broken, and to use a phrase which a soldier like your Excellency will comprehend, taking off the rough edge of the Sikhs in the fight. How ably, how gallantly, how successfully this was done, I have before endeavoured to relate. I feel certain that Brigadier Stacy and his noble troops will hold their due place in your Excellency's estimation, and that his merits will meet with fit reward.

Brigadier Orchard, C. B., in consequence of the

only regiment under his command, that was engaged in the action, being with Brigadier Stacy's brigade, attached himself to it, and shared all its dangers, glories, and success.

I beg as warmly and sincerely to praise the manner in which Brigadier Wilkinson supported Brigadier Stacy, and followed his lead into the enemy's works.

Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham manœuvred with great coolness and success as a reserve to the two last-mentioned brigades.

Brigadier Taylor, Her Majesty's 29th, fell nobly, as has already been told, in the discharge of his duty. He is himself beyond the reach of earthly praise; but it is my earnest desire that his memory may be honoured in his fall, and that his regiment, the army with which he served, and his country, may know that no officer held a higher place, in my poor estimation, for gallantry or skill, than Brigadier C. C. Taylor.

Brigadier Maclaren, C. B., in whom I have ever confided, as one of the ablest of the senior officers of this force, sustained on this day, as I have before intimated, his already enviable reputation; I trust he may not long be kept by his wound out of the sphere of active exertion which is his natural element.

Brigadiers Penny and Hicks commanded the two brigades of Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and overcame at their head the most formidable

opposition. I beg to bring both in the most earnest manner to your notice, trusting that Brigadier Penny's active services will soon become once more available.

The manœuvres of Brigadier Cureton's cavalry, in attracting and fixing the attention of Raja Lall Sing Misr's horse, fulfilled every expectation which I had formed, and were worthy of the skill of the officer employed, whose prominent exploits at the battle of Aliwal I have recently had the honour to bring to your notice.

Brigadier Scott, C.B., in command of the 1st brigade of cavalry, had the rare fortune of meeting and overcoming a powerful body of infantry in the rear of a line of formidable field-works. I have to congratulate him on the success of the noble troops under him, and to thank him for his own meritorious exertions. I am quite certain that your Excellency will bear them in mind.

Brigadier Campbell's brigade was less actively employed; but all that was required of it was most creditably performed. The demonstration on the enemy's left by the 9th lancers, towards the conclusion of the battle, was made in the best order under a sharp cannonade.

Brigadier Gowan, C.B., deserves my best thanks for his able arrangements, the value of which was so fully evinced in the first hour and half of this conflict, when it was almost exclusively an artillery fight. Brigadiers Biddulph, Brooke, and Denniss

supported him in the ablest way throughout the day, and have given me the most effectual assistance under every circumstance of the campaign.

The effective practice of our rockets, under Brigadier Brooke, elicited my particular admiration.

Brigadier Smith, C.B., had made all the dispositions in the engineer department, which were in the highest degree judicious and in every respect excellent. On the evening of the 9th instant, Brigadier Irvine, whose name is associated with one of the most brilliant events in our military history, the capture of Bhurtpore, arrived in camp. The command would, of course, have devolved on him, but, with that generosity of spirit which ever accompanies true valour and ability, he declined to assume it, in order that all the credit of the work which he had begun might attach to Brigadier Smith. For himself, Brigadier Irvine sought only the opportunity of sharing our perils in the field, and he personally accompanied me throughout the day. Brigadier Smith has earned a title to the highest praise which I can bestow.

To the general staff I am in every way indebted. Nothing could surpass the activity and intelligence of Lieut.-Col. Garden and Major Grant, who are the heads of it, in the discharge of the duties of their departments, ever very laborious, and during this campaign almost overwhelming. Both yet suffer from the effects of wounds previously received. Lieut.-Colonel Drummond, C.B., deputy quartermas-

ter-general, and Lieutenant Arthur Beecher, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, ably supported the former; and the exertions of Captains Anson and Tucker, assistant adjutants-general, have been most satisfactory to the latter and to myself.

Lieut.-Col. Parsons, deputy commissary-general, has evinced the most successful perseverance in his important endeavours to supply the army. He has been ably aided at head-quarters by Major W. J. Thompson, C.B., and Major Curtis, sub-assistant commissary-general; all three of these officers were most active in conveying my orders in the battle of Sobraon in the face of every danger. I have, in the most explicit way, to record the same intelligence and ability, and the same activity and bravery, in the case of Lieut.-Col. Birch, judge-advocate general, both as respects departmental duties and active attendance on me in the field. I have already spoken of the loss which I have sustained by Lieut.-Colonels Gough and Barr being wounded. The exertions of both in animating our troops in moments of emergency were laudable beyond my power to praise. Lieut. Sandys, 55th regt. native infantry, postmaster of the force, assisted in conveying my orders.

Superintending Surgeon B. Macleod, M.D., has been indefatigable in the fulfilment of every requirement of his important and responsible situation. I am entirely satisfied with his exertions and their results. I must bring to notice also the merits of

Field-Surgeon J. Steel, M.D., and Surgeon Graham, M.D., in charge of the depôt of sick.

I was accompanied during the action by the following officers of my personal staff:—Captain the Hon. C. R. Sackville West, Her Majesty's 21st foot, officiating military secretary (Captain Haines, for whom he acts, still being disabled by his severe wound); Lieutenant-Colonel H. Havelock, C.B., Her Majesty's 39th foot, Persian interpreter; Lieutenant Bagot, 15th native infantry; Lieutenant Edwardes, 1st European light infantry; and Cornet Lord James Browne, 9th lancers, my aides-de-camp; and Assistant-Surgeon J. E. Stephens, M.D., my medical officer. All these officers assisted in conveying my orders to various points, in the thickest of the fight and the hottest of the fire, and to all of them I feel greatly indebted.

I have to acknowledge the services in the command of regiments, troops, and batteries, or on select and particular duties in the engineer department, of the following officers, and to recommend them to your Excellency's special favour:—viz., Major F. Abbott, who laid the bridge by which the army crossed into the Punjaub, and who was present at Sobraon, and did excellent service; Captain Baker and Lieutenant John Becher, engineers, who conducted Brigadier Stacy's column (the last of these was wounded); Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, artillery, commanding the mortar battery; Major Lawrenson, commanding the 18-pounder battery; Lieutenant-

Colonel Huthwaite, commanding the 8-inch howitzer battery; and Lieutenant-Colonel Geddes, commanding the rockets; Captain R. Walker, horse artillery; Captain G. H. Swinley, Captain E. F. Day, Captain J. Turton, Brevet Major C. Grant, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Alexander, Brevet Major F. Brind, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Lane, Brevet Major G. Campbell, Captain J. Fordyce, Captain R. Horsford, and Lieutenant G. Holland, commanding troops and batteries; Major B. Y. Reilly, commanding sappers and miners; Lieutenant-Colonel White, C.B., commanding 3rd light dragoons; Capt. Nash, 4th light cavalry; Major Alexander, 5th light cavalry; Captain Christie, 9th irregular cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Fullerton, 9th lancers; Captain Leeson, 2nd irregular cavalry; Brevet Captain Becher, 8th irregular cavalry; Captain Pearson, 16th lancers; Brevet Captain Quin, Governor-General's body-guard; Brevet Major Angelo, 3rd light cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Spence, 31st foot; Captain Corfield, 47th native infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Col. Ryan, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Petit and Captain Long, 50th foot; Major Polwhele, 42nd regiment native infantry; Capt. O'Brien and Lieut. Travers, Nusseeree battalion; Captain Stepney, 29th foot; Major Sibbald, 41st regiment native infantry; Major Birrell and Brevet Capt. Seaton, 1st European light cavalry; Brevet Major Graves, 16th grenadiers; Lieutenant Reid, Sirmoor battalion; Lieut.-Colonel Davis, 9th foot; Major Handscomb, 26th regiment

native infantry ; Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, 80th foot ; Captain Hoggan, 63rd regiment native infantry ; Captain Sandeman, 33rd regiment native infantry ; Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, 10th foot ; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Nash, 43rd regiment native infantry ; Lieut.-Col. Thompson, 59th regt. native infantry ; Lieut.-Col. Phillips, 53rd foot ; Major Shortt, 62nd foot ; Brevet Major Marshall, 68th regt. native infantry ; and Capt. Short, 45th regt. native infantry.

The following staff and engineer officers I have also to bring to your special notice, and to pray that their services may be favourably remembered, and the survivors duly rewarded :—viz., Capt. E. Christie, deputy assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Maxwell, deputy assistant quartermaster-general of artillery ; and Capt. Pillans and Brevet Captain W. K. Warner, commissaries of ordnance ; Brevet Captain M. Mackenzie and Brevet Captain E. G. Austen, and First Lieutenant E. Kaye, artillery, majors of brigade ; Captain R. Napier, major of brigade of engineers ; Captain Tritton, 3rd light dragoons, deputy assistant adjutant-general ; Lieut. E. Roche, 3rd dragoons, aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, and officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general of cavalry, in the place of Captain Havelock, 9th foot, who was present in the field, but unable from the effects of a wound to discharge the duties of his office ; Captain E. Lugard, 31st foot, deputy assistant adjutant-general ; Lieut. A. S. Galloway, 3rd light cavalry, deputy assistant quarter-

master-general; Lieut. E. A. Holdich, 80th foot, aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Harry Smith; Lieut. F. M'D. Gilbert, 2nd grenadiers, acting aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Gilbert; Capt. R. Houghton, 63rd regt. native infantry, officiating assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Rawson, deputy assistant quartermaster-general (killed); Lieut. R. Bates, 82nd foot, aide-de-camp to the late Major-General Sir R. Dick; Capt. J. R. Pond, 1st European light infantry, deputy assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant J. S. Paton, 14th regt. native infantry, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general; Brevet Captain Harington, 5th light cavalry; Capt. A. Spottiswoode, 9th lancers; Lieutenant R. Pattinson, 16th lancers; Capt. J. Garvock, 31st foot; Lieut. G. H. M. Jones, 29th foot; Capt. J. L. Taylor, 26th light infantry; Lieut. H. F. Dunsford, 59th regt. native infantry, majors of brigade; Captain Combe, 1st European light infantry, major of brigade, 2nd brigade; Capt. Gordon, 11th native infantry, major of brigade, 6th brigade; Capt. A. G. Ward, 68th native infantry, major of brigade, and Lieut. P. Hay, major of brigade (killed).

Having ventured to speak of your Excellency's own part in this action, it would be most gratifying to me to go on to mention the brilliant share taken in it by Lieut.-Col. Wood and the officers of your personal staff, as well as by the civil, political, and other military officers attached to you. But as these were all under your own eye, I cannot doubt

that you will yourself do justice to their exertions.

We were in this battle again honoured with the presence of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, and the two noblemen in his suite, Counts Oriola and Greuben. Here, as at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, these distinguished visitors did not content themselves with a distant view of the action, but, throughout it, were to be seen in front wherever danger most urgently pressed.

The loss of the enemy has been immense ; an estimate of it must be formed with a due allowance for the spirit of exaggeration which pervades all statements of Asiatics where their interest leads them to magnify numbers ; but our own observation on the river banks and in the enemy's camp, combined with the reports brought to our intelligence department, convince me that the Khalsa casualties were between 8,000 and 10,000 men killed and wounded in action and drowned in the passage of the river. Amongst the slain are Sirdars Sham Sing, Attareewalla, Generals Golab Sing Koopta and Heera Sing Topee, Sirdar Kishen Sing, son of the late Jemadar Kodshall Sing ; Generals Mobaruck Ally and Illahee Buksh, and Shah Newaz Khan, son of Futteh-ooddeen Khan of Kussoor. The body of Sham Sing was sought for in the captured camp by his followers ; and, respecting the gallantry with which he is reported to have devoted himself to death rather than accompany the army in its flight, I forbade his

people being molested in their search, which was finally successful.

The consequences of this great action have yet to be fully developed. It has at least, in God's Providence, once more expelled the Sikhs from our territory, and planted our standards on the soil of the Punjaub. After occupying their intrenched position for nearly a month, the Khalsa army had perhaps mistaken the caution which had induced us to wait for the necessary *matériel*, for timidity. But they must now deeply feel that the blow which has fallen on them from the British arm has only been the heavier for being long delayed.

I have, &c.

H. GOUGH, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army of the Sutlej, under the Command of His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, in the Action at Sobraon, on the 10th of February, 1846.

General Staff—2 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division.

1st Brigade Horse Artillery (Head-quarters, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th troops)—1 rank and file, 1 syce driver, killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

2nd Brigade Horse Artillery (Head-quarters, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd troops)—1 European officer, 2 rank and file, 14 horses, killed; 1 European officer, 15 rank and file, 2 syces, 20 horses, wounded.

3rd Brigade Horse Artillery (Head-quarters, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd troops)—5 rank and file wounded.

2nd Battalion Artillery (2nd company)—1 lascar wounded.

3rd Battalion Artillery (3rd and 4th companies)—3 rank and file, 2 lascars, wounded.

4th Battalion Artillery (1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th companies)—2 syces, 3 horses, killed; 5 rank and file, 2 lascars, 3 syces, 2 horses, wounded; 5 horses missing.

6th Battalion Artillery (1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th companies)—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Total—1 European officer, 3 rank and file, 3 syces, 17 horses, killed; 1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syces, 23 horses, wounded; 5 horses missing.

Engineer Department and Sappers.

2 rank and file killed; 3 European officers, 1 native officer, 16 rank and file, wounded.

Cavalry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 horses wounded.

First Brigade.

H. M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons—5 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 4 European officers, 22 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded; 20 horses missing.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry—4 horses killed; 1 trumpeter, 4 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry—2 horses killed; 10 rank and file, 20 horses, wounded; 2 horses missing.

9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry—1 horse killed; 3 horses wounded.

Second Brigade.

H. M.'s 9th Lancers—1 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 trumpeter, 5 horses, wounded; 2 horses missing.

2nd Irregular Cavalry, Head Quarters and Right Wing—2 horses wounded.

Third Brigade.

Governor-General's Body-Guard—1 horse wounded.

Total—6 rank and file, 13 horses, killed ; 4 European officers, 2 trumpeters, 36 rank and file, 53 horses, wounded ; 24 horses missing.

First Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer killed ; 3 wounded.

First Brigade.

H. M.'s 31st Foot—35 rank and file killed ; 7 European officers, 112 rank and file, wounded.

47th Regiment Native Infantry—1 native officer, 7 rank and file, killed ; 4 European officers, 4 native officers, 64 rank and file, wounded.

Second Brigade.

H. M.'s 50th Foot—1 European officer, 41 rank and file, killed ; 11 European officers, 186 rank and file, wounded.

42nd Light Infantry—8 rank and file killed ; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 53 rank and file, wounded.

Nusseeree Battalion—6 rank and file killed ; 1 European officer, native officers, 74 rank and file, wounded.

Total—2 European officers, 1 native officer, 97 rank and file, killed ; 28 European officers, 13 native officers, 489 rank and file, wounded.

Second Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 European officers killed ; 4 wounded.

Third Brigade.

H. M.'s 29th Foot—1 serjeant, 35 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 12 European officers, 7 serjeants, 132 rank and file, wounded.

41st Regiment Native Infantry—2 havildars, 14 rank and file, killed ; 8 European officers, 3 native officers, 5 havildars, 1 drummer, 99 rank and file, wounded.

68th Regiment Native Infantry—1 native officer, 10 rank and

file, killed ; 2 European officers, 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 67 rank and file, wounded.

Fourth Brigade.

1st European Light Infantry—2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 31 rank and file, killed ; 10 European officers, 10 serjeants, 142 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

16th Grenadiers—6 rank and file killed ; 2 European officers, 4 native officers, 19 havildars, 1 drummer, 122 rank and file, wounded.

Sirmoor Battalion—1 European officer, 13 rank and file, killed ; 4 native officers, 3 havildars, 123 rank and file, wounded.

Total—5 European officers, 1 native officer, 5 serjeants and havildars, 109 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 38 European officers, 12 native officers, 46 serjeants and havildars, 2 drummers, 685 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Third Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer, 2 horses, killed ; 1 horse wounded.

Fifth Brigade.

H. M.'s 9th Foot—5 rank and file killed ; 1 European officer, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regiment Native Infantry—3 rank and file killed ; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 19 rank and file, wounded.

H. M.'s 62nd Foot—1 European officer, 3 rank and file, killed ; 1 European officer, 3 serjeants, 40 rank and file, wounded.

Sixth Brigade.

H. M.'s 80th Foot—1 drummer, 12 rank and file, killed ; 4 European officers, 3 serjeants, 71 rank and file, wounded.

33rd Regiment Native Infantry—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 3 rank and file, killed ; 1 European officer, 4 native officers, 1 havildar, 1 drummer, 53 rank and file, wounded.

63rd Regiment Native Infantry—1 havildar, 2 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 3 European officers, 1 native officer, 4 havildars, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Seventh Brigade.

H. M.'s 10th Foot—1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 98 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

43rd Regiment Native Infantry—7 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 2 European officers, 4 native officers, 5 havildars, 85 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

59th Regiment Native Infantry—4 rank and file killed ; 1 European officer, 1 native officer, 6 havildars, 53 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

H. M.'s 53rd Foot—1 European officer, 7 rank and file, killed ; 8 European officers, 1 serjeant, 104 rank and file, wounded.

Total—5 European officers, 1 native officer, 3 serjeants and havildars, 1 drummer, 75 rank and file, 5 horses, killed ; 25 European officers, 13 native officers, 27 serjeants and havildars, 3 drummers, 573 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded.

Abstract.

Staff—2 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division—1 European officer, 3 rank and file, 3 syce drivers, 17 horses, killed ; 1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syces, 23 horses, wounded ; 5 horses missing.

Engineers and Sappers and Miners—2 rank and file killed ; 3 European officers, 1 native ditto, 16 rank and file, wounded.

Cavalry Division—6 rank and file, 13 horses, killed ; 4 European officers, 2 trumpeters, 36 rank and file, 53 horses, wounded ; 24 horses missing.

1st Infantry Division—2 European officers, 1 native officer, 97 rank and file, killed ; 28 European officers, 13 native officers, 489 rank and file, wounded.

2nd ditto ditto—5 European officers, 1 native officer, 5 serjeants, 109 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 38 European officers, 12 native officers, 46 serjeants, 2 drummers, 685 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

3rd ditto ditto—5 European officers, 1 native officer, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 75 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 25 European officers, 13 native officers, 27 serjeants, 3 drummers, 573 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded.

Total—13 European officers, 3 native officers, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 292 rank and file, 3 syces, and 36 horses, killed; 101 European officers, 39 native officers, 74 serjeants and havildars, 7 trumpeters and drummers, 832 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syces, 83 horses, wounded; 29 horses missing.

European officers—13 killed, 101 wounded.

Native officers—3 killed, 39 wounded.

Warrant and non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 301 killed, 1,913 wounded.

Lascars, syce drivers, syces, &c.—3 killed, 10 wounded.

Total—320 killed, 2,063 wounded.

Grand total of killed, wounded, and missing, 2,383.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.

Artillery Division.

1st Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery—First Lieutenant H. J. Y. Faithfull.

First Infantry Division.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant R. Hay, Major of Brigade.

H. M.'s 50th Foot—Lieutenant C. R. Grimes.

Second Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—Lieutenant J. S. Rawson, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Taylor, C.B., Brigadier.

1st European Light Infantry—Lieutenant F. Shuttleworth and Ensign F. W. A. Hamilton.

Sirmoor Battalion—Captain J. Fisher.

Third Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—Major-General Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H.

H. M.'s 62nd Foot—Lieutenant W. T. Bartley.

33rd Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant W. D. Playfair.

H. M.'s 10th Foot—Lieutenant W. Y. Beale.

H. M.'s 53rd Foot—Captain C. E. D. Warren.

Wounded.

General Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Gough, C.B., Officiating Quartermaster-General to Her Majesty's Forces, very severely; and Lieutenant-Colonel M. Barr, Officiating Adjutant-General to Her Majesty's Forces, severely and dangerously.

Artillery Division.

2nd Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery—Brevet Major C. Grant, slightly.

Engineer Department.

Brevet Captain W. Abercrombie, contused; First Lieutenant J. R. Becher, severely; Second Lieutenant G. P. Hebbert, slightly.

Cavalry Division.

H. M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons—Lieutenant J. B. Hawkes, slightly; Lieutenant H. W. White, ditto; Cornet Kauntze, severely; and Quartermaster A. Crabtree, slightly.

First Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—Lieutenant E. A. Holdich, A. D. C., severely.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel N. Penny, Brigadier, and Captain J. Garvock, Major of Brigade, severely.

H. M.'s 31st Foot—Lieutenant R. Law, severely; Lieutenant G. Elmslie, severely; Lieutenant S. J. Timbrell, dangerously, both thighs broken; Lieutenant P. Gabbett, slightly; Lieutenant C. H. G. Tritton, mortally; Ensign Jones, dangerously; and Lieutenant and Adjutant Bolton, severely.

47th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Renny, severely; Lieutenant H. C. James, 32nd N. I.,

slightly ; Ensign W. H. Walcot, slightly ; and J. D. Ogston, slightly.

H. M.'s 50th Foot—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan, K. H., dangerously ; Brevet Colonel P. J. Petit, dangerously ; Captain G. M'L. Tew, dangerously ; Captain J. B. Bonham, dangerously ; Captain Needham, dangerously ; Captain J. L. Wilton, very severely ; Lieutenant H. W. Hough, severely ; Lieutenant J. G. Smyth, severely ; Lieutenant C. A. Mouat, severely ; Ensign C. H. Slessor, slightly ; and Lieutenant C. H. Tottenham, slightly.

42nd Light Infantry — Major T. Polwhele, slightly ; and Lieutenant A. Macqueen, severely.

Nusseeree Battalion—Captain C. O'Brien, severely.

Second Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—Major-General W. R. Gilbert, slightly ; Lieutenant F. M'D. Gilbert, A. D. C., slightly.

Brigade Staff — Lieutenant-Colonel Maclaren, C. B., Brigadier, dangerously ; Lieutenant G. H. M. Jones, Major of Brigade, very severely, right arm amputated.

H. M.'s 29th Foot — Captain A. St. G. H. Stepney, severely ; Captain J. D. Young, slightly ; Captain K. Murchison, slightly ; Lieutenant R. F. Henry, Lieutenant J. O. Duncan, severely ; Lieutenant W. Kirby, very severely ; Lieutenant C. E. Macdonnell, severely ; Lieutenant H. G. Walker, slightly ; Lieutenant St. G. M. Nugent, severely ; Lieutenant G. St. J. Henderson, contusion ; Lieutenant E. T. Scudamore, severely ; and Ensign G. Mitchell, very severely, right leg amputated.

41st Regiment Native Infantry — Captain W. H. Halford, severely ; Captain J. Cumberlege, severely ; Captain J. W. V. Stephen, slightly ; Lieutenant A. W. Onslow, slightly ; Lieutenant M. F. Kemble, slightly ; Ensign C. H. Scatcherd, severely, since dead ; Ensign C. R. Aikman, slightly ; and Ensign J. P. Bennet, slightly.

68th Regiment Native Infantry — Lieutenant P. A. Robertson, slightly; and Ensign J. A. Dorin, slightly.

1st European Light Infantry—Brevet Captain E. Magnay, severely; Lieutenant J. Pattullo, severely; Lieutenant J. Lambert, severely; Lieutenant G. G. Denniss, severely; Lieutenant A. Hume, dangerously; Lieutenant T. Staples, slightly; Ensign C. O. B. Palmer, slightly; Ensign G. H. Davidson, dangerously, since dead; Ensign P. R. Innes, slightly; and Lieutenant D. C. T. Beatson (14th N. I.), severely.

16th Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers—Captain A. Balderston, severely; and Ensign W. S. R. Hodson, slightly.

Sirmoor Battalion—Captain J. Fisher (23rd N. I.), killed.

Third Infantry Division.

H. M.'s 9th Foot—Lieutenant R. Daunt, slightly.

26th Regiment Native Infantry — Lieutenant F. Mackenzie, severely; and Ensign M. J. White, slightly.

H. M.'s 62nd Foot—Lieutenant R. H. Haviland, severely.

H. M.'s 80th Foot—Captain W. Cookson, slightly; Lieutenant R. Crawley, severely; Lieutenant E. W. P. Kingsley, severely; and Ensign W. B. C. S. Wandesforde, severely.

33rd Regiment Native Infantry — Lieutenant T. Tulloh, severely.

63rd Regiment Native Infantry — Captain W. C. Ormsby, severely; Lieutenant H. A. Morrieson, slightly; Ensign R. T. H. Barber, slightly.

H. M.'s 10th Foot—Lieutenant H. R. Evans, slightly; and Lieutenant C. J. Lindham, severely.

43rd Regiment Light Infantry—Captain H. Lyell, very severely; Ensign N. Munro, severely.

59th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant H. B. Lumsden, severely.

H. M.'s 53rd Foot — Captain T. Smart, severely; Lieutenant J. Chester, severely; Lieutenant A. B. O. Stokes, severely; Ensign W. Dunning, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel W. G.

Gold, slightly ; Lieutenant J. Breton, slightly ; Lieutenant R. N. Clarke, severely ; and Ensign H. Lucas, slightly.

PAT. GRANT,

Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Camp,
Kusoor, February 13th, 1846.

Proclamation by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

Kusoor, Feb. 14th, 1846.

The Sikh army has been expelled from the left bank of the river Sutlej, having been defeated in every action, with the loss of more than 220 pieces of field artillery.

The British army has crossed the Sutlej, and entered the Punjaub.

The Governor-General announces by this proclamation, that this measure has been adopted by the Government of India, in accordance with the intentions expressed in the proclamation of the 13th December last, as having been forced upon the Governor-General for the purpose of "effectually protecting the British provinces, for vindicating the authority of the British Government, and for punishing the violators of treaties and the disturbers of the public peace."

These operations will be steadily persevered in, and vigorously prosecuted, until the objects proposed to be accomplished are fully attained. The occupa-

tion of the Punjaub by the British forces will not be relinquished until ample atonement for the insult offered to the British Government, by the infraction of the treaty of 1809, A. D., and by the unprovoked invasion of the British provinces, shall have been exacted. These objects will include full indemnity for all expenses incurred during the war, and such arrangements for the future government of the Lahore territories as will give perfect security to the British Government against similar acts of perfidy and aggression.

Military operations against the government and army of the Lahore state have not been undertaken by the Government of India from any desire of territorial aggrandisement. The Governor-General, as already announced in the proclamation of the 13th December, "sincerely desired to see a strong Sikh government re-established in the Punjaub, able to control its army and to protect its subjects." The sincerity of these professions is proved by the fact that no preparations for hostilities had been made when the Lahore government suddenly, and without a pretext of complaint, invaded the British territories. This unprovoked aggression has compelled the British Government to have recourse to arms, and to organize the means of offensive warfare; and whatever may now befall the Lahore state, the consequences can alone be attributed to the misconduct of that government and its army.

No extension of territory was desired by the Go-

vernment of India ; the measures necessary for providing indemnity for the past, and security for the future, will, however, involve the retention by the British Government of a portion of the country hitherto under the government of the Lahore state. The extent of territory which it may be deemed advisable to hold will be determined by the conduct of the Durbar, and by considerations for the security of the British frontier. The Government of India will, under any circumstances, annex to the British provinces the districts, hill and plain, situate between the rivers Sutlej and Beas, the revenues thereof being appropriated as a part of the indemnity required from the Lahore state.

The Government of India has frequently declared that it did not desire to subvert the Sikh government in the Punjaub ; and although the conduct of the Durbar has been such as to justify the most severe and extreme measures of retribution (the infliction of which may yet be required by sound policy, if the recent acts of violence be not amply atoned for, and immediate submission tendered), nevertheless the Governor-General is still willing that an opportunity should be given to the Durbar and to the chiefs to submit themselves to the authority of the British Government, and, by a return to good faith, and the observance of prudent counsels, enable the Governor-General to organize a Sikh government in the person of a descendant of its founder, the late Maha Raja Runjeet Sing, the faithful ally of the British power

The Governor-General, at this moment of a most complete and decisive victory, cannot give a stronger proof of the forbearance and moderation of the British Government, than by making this declaration of his intention—the terms and mode of the arrangement remaining for further adjustment.

The Governor-General, therefore, calls upon all those chiefs who are the well-wishers of the descendants of Runjeet Sing, and especially such chiefs as have not participated in the hostile proceedings against the British power, to act in concert with him for carrying into effect such arrangements as shall maintain a Sikh government at Lahore, capable of controlling its army and protecting its subjects, and based upon principles that shall provide for the future tranquillity of the Sikh state, shall secure the British frontier against a repetition of acts of aggression, and shall prove to the whole world the moderation and justice of the paramount power of India.

If this opportunity of rescuing the Sikh nation from military anarchy and misrule be neglected, and hostile opposition to the British army be renewed, the Government of India will make such other arrangements for the future government of the Punjaub as the interests and security of the British power may render just and expedient. By order,

F. CURRIE,

Secretary to the Government of India, with the
Governor-General.

*Proclamation by the Governor-General of India.**Camp, Lulleeanee, February 18th, 1846.*

The chiefs, merchants, traders, ryots, and other inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur, are hereby informed, that his Highness Maha Raja Dhuleep Sing has this day waited upon the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and expressed the contrition of himself and the Sikh government for their late hostile proceedings. The Maha Raja and Durbar having acquiesced in all the terms imposed by the British Government, the Governor-General, having every hope that the relations of friendship will speedily be established between the two governments, the inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur have nothing to fear from the British army.

The Governor-General and the British troops, if the conditions above adverted to are fulfilled, and no further hostile opposition is offered by the Khalsa army, will aid their endeavours for the re-establishment of the government of the descendants of Maha Raja Runjeet Sing, and for the protection of its subjects.

The inhabitants of the cities in the Punjaub will, in that case, be perfectly safe, in person and property, from any molestation by the British troops; and they are hereby called upon to dismiss apprehension, and to follow their respective callings with all confidence.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

F. CURRIE,

Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

F. Currie, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-General of India.

February 21st, 1846.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

I have the honour to state, for the information of your Excellency, that, in accordance with the instructions contained in the order of the Governor-General of yesterday's date, I proceeded in the afternoon with the escort ordered, and accompanied by the officers noted in the margin,* on elephants,

* Major Lawrence, the Governor-General's Political Agent; W. Edwards, Esq., Under Secretary, Foreign Department; R. Cust, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department; C. Hardinge, Esq., Private Secretary to the Governor-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, Military Secretary to the Governor-General; Captain Cunningham, Captain Hardinge, Captain Grant, Lord Arthur Hay, Captain Mills, Aides-de-Camp to the Governor-General; Captain Bagot, Captain Edwardes, Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief; Captain Gilbert, Aide-de-Camp to General Gilbert; Captain Tottenham, Aide-de-Camp to General Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Captain Napier, Captain Smith, Engineers.

to conduct the Maha Raja Dhuleep Singh to his palace in the citadel of Lahore.

The procession was arranged in the following order :—

9th Irregular Cavalry.

3rd Light Cavalry.

Her Majesty's 16th Lancers.

Troop Horse Artillery, Europeans.

Troop Horse Artillery, Natives.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.

The Secretary, with the Maha Raja and suite.

The Governor-General's Body Guard.

The escort was formed in open column of the troops left in front, commanded by Brigadier Cureton, C.B.

We proceeded in this order to the encampment of the Maha Raja, about a mile and a half from our piquets, and nearly the same distance from the citadel gate of the city.

At about three-quarters of a mile from the Maha Raja's camp, I was met by the minister, Raja Goolab Singh, and some of the chiefs.

Intimation of our approach was then sent on to the Maha Raja, that he might be ready on his elephant upon our arrival.

On reaching the Maha Raja's camp, the troops of our escort drew up, and the Maha Raja, with Bhaee Ram Singh on the same elephant, came forward from his tent, accompanied by several chiefs.

After the usual salutation and complimentary

questions and replies, I placed the Maha Raja's elephant next to mine, and, the troops having fallen in as at first, proceeded round the walls of the city to the gate of the citadel.

On arriving, Brigadier Cureton drew up the escort in line in front of the gateway, and I took the Maha Raja, accompanied by the officers enumerated in the former part of this letter, with Raja Goolab Singh and the other chiefs, into the interior of the citadel, and to the inner door of his palace.

I then observed to the Maha Raja and chiefs, that, by order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, I had thus brought the Maha Raja, conducted by the British army, to his palace, which his Highness had left for the purpose of tendering submission to the British Government, and for placing himself, his capital, and his country, at the mercy of the Governor-General, and requesting pardon for the insult that had been offered, and that the Governor-General had thus restored him to his palace, as a mark of the favour which he desired to shew to the descendant of the late Maha Raja Runjeet Singh.

A salute of 21 guns was then fired by the horse artillery.

We then took leave of the Maha Raja at the gate of his palace, and returning to the outside of the city, we, continuing our progress round Lahore, thus returned to our camp.

As our camp is situated opposite the south-east end of the city face, and the citadel is immediately

within the city-walls at the north-west angle, we made the entire circuit of Lahore. I considered this preferable to going through the city, the streets of which are very narrow, and would have much impeded the progress of our large escort.

We did not see one gun upon any part of the walls; and all their embrasures were empty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. CURRIE, Secretary to the Government
of India, with the Governor-General.

*His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Right
Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-
General of India, &c.*

*Head Quarters, army of the Sutlej, in front
of Lahore, February 22nd, 1846.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

I have now to offer my congratulations on some of the earliest fruits of our victory of the 10th instant. About noon, on the 20th, a day henceforth very memorable in our Indian annals, the army under my command pitched its tents on the plain of Myan Meer, under the walls of the Sikh capital. The entire submission of the Maha Raja and his advisers to the will of the British Government had been before personally tendered to you, and graciously accepted; and this morning, in fulfilment of one of the conditions which your wisdom had dictated for the real interests of the ruler and people of the

Punjaub, I had the honour to conduct a brigade of troops to the city, which took formal possession of the Badshahee Musjed and Huzzooree Bagh, forming part of the palace and citadel of Lahore; I trust, by the observance of a strict discipline, to preserve unshaken that confidence which the people of the city, and country around it, evidently repose in the generosity, clemency, and good faith of their conquerors. Supplies of all sorts are willingly brought to our camp and punctually paid for; and I believe that, by every class of persons in this vicinity, the presence of our troops is felt to be a national benefit; none certainly have had real cause to lament it as a calamity.

I have, &c.

HUGH GOUGH, General, Commander-in-Chief East Indies.

General Order by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

Camp, Lahore, February 22, 1846.

The British army has this day occupied the gateway of the citadel of Lahore, the Badshahee mosque, and the Huzzooree Bagh.

The remaining part of the citadel is the residence of his Highness the Maha Raja, and also that of the families of the late Maha Raja Runjeet Singh, for so many years the faithful ally of the British Government. In consideration of these circumstances, on

troops will be posted within the precincts of the palace gate.

The army of the Sutlej has now brought its operations in the field to a close, by the dispersion of the Sikh army, and the military occupation of Lahore, preceded by a series of the most triumphant successes ever recorded in the military history of India. The British Government, trusting to the faith of treaties, and to the long subsisting friendship between the two states, had limited military preparations to the defence of its own frontier. Compelled suddenly to assume the offensive by the unprovoked invasion of its territories, the British army, under the command of its distinguished leader, has, in sixty days, defeated the Sikh forces in four general actions, has captured 220 pieces of field artillery, and is now at the capital, dictating to the Lahore Durbar the terms of a treaty, the conditions of which will tend to secure the British provinces from the repetition of a similar outrage.

The Governor-General being determined, however, to mark with reprobation the perfidious character of the war, has required, and will exact, that every remaining piece of Sikh artillery, which has been pointed against the British army during this campaign, shall be surrendered.

The Sikh army, whose insubordinate conduct is one of the chief causes of the anarchy and misrule which have brought the Sikh state to the brink of destruction, is about to be disbanded.

The soldiers of the army of the Sutlej have not only proved their superior prowess in battle, but have, on every occasion, with subordination and patience, endured the fatigues and privations inseparable from a state of active operations in the field. The native troops of this army have also proved, that a faithful attachment to their colours and to the Company's service, is an honourable feature in the character of the British sepoy.

The Governor-General has repeatedly expressed, on his own part, and on that of the Government of India, admiration and gratitude for the important services which the army has rendered.

The Governor-General is now pleased to resolve, as a testimony of the approbation of the Government of India of the bravery, discipline, and soldier-like bearing of the army of the Sutlej, that all the generals, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, shall receive a gratuity of twelve months' batta.

Every regiment which, in obedience to its orders, may have remained in posts and forts between Loodiana and Ferozepore, and was not present in action, as in the case of the troops ordered to remain at Moodkee to protect the wounded, and those left in the forts of Ferozepore and Loodiana, shall receive the gratuity of twelve months' batta.

Obedience to orders is the first duty of a soldier; and the Governor-General, in affirming the principle, can never admit that absence caused by the performance of indispensable duties, on which the suc-

cess of the operations in the field greatly depended, ought to disqualify any soldier placed in these circumstances from participation in the gratuity given for the general good conduct of the army in the field.

All regiments and individuals ordered to the frontier, and forming part of the army of the Sutlej, which may have reached Loodiana or Busseean before the date of this order, will be included as entitled to the gratuity.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

F. CURRIE, Secretary to the Government
of India, with the Governor-General.

*The Governor-General of India to the Secret
Committee.*

Camp, Lahore, March 4, 1846.

On the 20th, the whole army marched to Lahore, fourteen miles, and encamped on the parade-ground, about two and a half miles from the city gates.

In the afternoon of the 20th, the young Maha Raja Dhuleep Sing was restored to the palace of the rulers of Lahore, in charge of the Chief Secretary of the Government, F. Currie, Esq., escorted by British officers and troops, in the manner described in the papers inclosed.

I consider it right to mark, in this public manner, the submission of the Lahore Government to

the British power ; and to shew that the restoration of the young Maha Raja to his capital was the spontaneous act of the British Government.

On the 21st, the Chief Engineer and other officers inspected the citadel and the gates of the town to select positions for the British troops, by whom I had determined that Lahore should be occupied till further orders.

Early on the morning of the 22nd, a brigade of British troops took formal possession of the citadel of Lahore, the Badshahee Musjed, and the Huzzoree Bagh.

On receiving the report of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I issued the General Order, bearing date the 22nd ultimo. I considered the occupation of Lahore, and the close of active operations in the field, a proper opportunity for marking, by substantial reward, the gratitude of the British Government to its faithful and brave army, which had fought so gloriously and so successfully ; and I was glad at being able thus to bring into prominent contrast the just reward of discipline and obedience with the certain penalty of insubordination and violence, as exemplified in the fate of the two armies which had been so long the objects of mutual observation, the one victorious in the field, and honoured and bountifully rewarded by its government ; the other, in spite of its exceeding numbers and advantageous positions, vanquished in every battle, abandoned by a government it had coerced,

and, with its shattered remains, left, but for the intercession of its conquerors, to disperse with no provision of any kind, and seek a precarious subsistence by rapine and crime.

On the 17th ultimo, the force under Brigadier Wheeler crossed the Sutlej, a few miles below Loodianah, and occupied the strong fort of Philor, which was abandoned on the approach of the troops. Having left a garrison at Philor, Brigadier Wheeler advanced to the banks of the Beas; and the presence of his disciplined force has given confidence of protection to the inhabitants of the Dooab, who are stated to be well satisfied with their change of rulers.

General Order by the Governor-General of India.

Camp, Lahore, February 20, 1846.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General requests that the Commander-in-Chief will cause the following arrangements to be made for escorting his Highness the Maha Raja Dhuleep Sing to his palace, in the citadel of Lahore, this afternoon. The escort will consist of two regiments of European cavalry, two regiments of native cavalry, the body-guard to be one. One regiment of irregular horse, two troops of horse artillery, one European and one native.

The Secretary to the Government of India, F. Currie, Esq., will take charge of his Highness

and his suite, and will be accompanied by the Political Agent, Major Lawrence; the Governor-General's Private Secretary, Charles Hardinge, Esq.; the aides-de-camp of the Governor-General; two aides-de-camp of the Commander-in-Chief; one aide-de-camp from each general officer of a division, in uniform.

The escort will be formed at the nearest convenient spot to the Governor-General's camp, at two o'clock, and proceed to his Highness's camp, and thence to his palace.

On alighting from his elephant, a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired by the horse artillery.

His Highness the Maha Raja of the Sikh nation selected by the chiefs as their sovereign, having, on the 18th instant, intimated his intention to proceed to the Governor-General's camp at Lulleeanee, attended by his Highness's wuzeer, the Raja Goolab Sing, and other chiefs, was received in durbar, on the afternoon of that day, by the Governor-General,—the Commander-in-Chief and the staff being present. His Highness's ministers and chiefs there tendered his submission, and solicited the clemency of the British Government.

The Governor-General extended the clemency of the British Government to a prince the descendant of the Maha Raja the late Runjeet Sing, for so many years the faithful ally and friend of the British Government, as the representative of the Sikh nation, selected by the chiefs and the people to be their

ruler, on the condition that all the terms imposed by the British Government, and previously explained to his Highness's ministers and chiefs, should be faithfully executed.

On withdrawing from the durbar, the Maha Raja received the usual salutes due to his Highness's exalted rank.

His Highness has since remained near the Governor-General's camp; and, as it will be conducive to his Highness's comfort that he should rejoin his family, the Governor-General desires that he may, with all honour and in safety, be conducted by the British troops to the gates of his palace this day.

The following proclamation was issued on the 18th instant by the Governor-General, promising protection to all persons at Lahore and elsewhere, who peaceably continue in their usual employments of trade and industry.

The Governor-General is satisfied, after the experience of this campaign, that he can rely on the discipline of this invincible army, as fully and securely as he has always been confident that the day of battle under their distinguished commander would be one of victory.

He trusts, at present, that no officers or soldiers will pass the advanced sentries of their encampment to enter the town of Lahore, and he requests his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to give the necessary instructions to carry this order strictly

into effect, as well as to protect all persons bringing provisions into the camp.

By order, &c.

F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

Proclamation by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

Camp, Lulleeanee, February 18, 1846.

The chiefs, merchants, traders, ryots, and other inhabitants of Lahore and Amritsur, are hereby informed, that his Highness Maha Raja Dhuleep Sing has this day waited upon the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and expressed the contrition of himself and the Sikh government for their late hostile proceedings. The Maha Raja and durbar having acquiesced in all the terms and conditions imposed by the British Government, the Governor-General has every hope that the relations of friendship will speedily be re-established between the two governments. The inhabitants of Lahore and Amritsur have nothing to fear from the British army. The Governor-General and the British troops, if the conditions above adverted to are fulfilled, and no further hostile opposition is offered by the Khalsa army, will use their endeavours for the re-establishment of the government of the

descendant of Maha Raja Runjeet Sing, and for the protection of its subjects.

The inhabitants of the cities in the Punjaub will, in that case, be perfectly safe in person and property from any molestation by the British troops, and they are hereby called upon to dismiss apprehension, and to follow their respective callings with all confidence.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

